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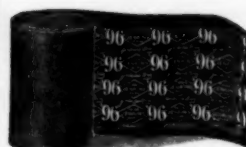
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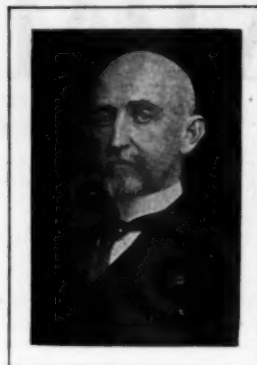
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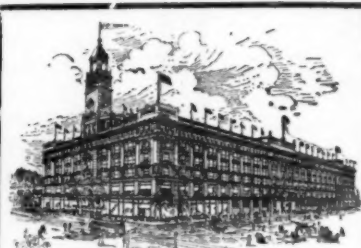
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

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Two bills which will come up before the naval committees of the Senate and House this session are of special importance to the Navy, one providing for the establishment of a naval reserve and the other for a naval militia. Both bills were before the Congress last session, and are drawn in accordance with the views of officers of the Navy who made a special study of the subject. In the Naval Reserve bill provision is made that the maximum number shall be twenty thousand. The commissioned officers are to be divided into three classes, lieutenants of the line and engineers numbering three hundred; two hundred lieutenants, junior grade, and one hundred ensigns. All of these officers are to be appointed after thorough examination, though in the appointment of commissioned and petty officers preference will be given graduates of Annapolis or West Point and those who saw service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the War with Spain. The bill provides further that enrollment in the naval reserve shall be for a period of five years, during which time the reserves pledge themselves to be subject to the call of the Executive in time of war or when war is impending and that they shall receive the regular Navy pay for such service. It is required, however, that while on the pay roll of the Navy the reserves shall receive regular exercises and drills and shall be subject to executive rule. Another provision of the bill gives to any vessel flying the American flag, not a Government vessel, which is commanded by a commissioned reserve officer and carries not less than one-fourth of the complement of the naval reserves, the right to be known and registered as a naval reserve vessel. Such vessel will carry a distinctive flag. The bill provides that Congress shall authorize an appropriation of \$200,000 for the enrollment, training and instruction of the naval reserve. The Naval Militia bill is along the lines of the Dick Militia law and care has been taken in framing this measure not to give reason for opposition to it on the ground that it conflicts with State rights. This bill gives to the Secretary of the Navy authority upon request of a governor of a State to prescribe inspections of the naval reserves and the methods of instruction which shall be employed and also authorizing the Secretary to arrange for the drafting of regulations for the government of such command. These regulations, however, will be supplanted by the regulations of the regular Navy when the militia is rendering actual service.

Some of the trying conditions which many medical officers attached to modern warships must be prepared to encounter in action are vividly described by Don Juan Redondo, medical officer of the Spanish Navy, in an article which has been translated for the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons by Lieut. Charles Norton Barney, Med. Dept., U.S.A. In this paper, which is devoted to a study of "Dressing Stations on War Ships," Dr. Redondo holds that the ideal place for such stations is above the protective deck, at or near the vertical armor on battleships, and in turrets or redoubts on unarmored vessels. There should be two or three dressing stations on each ship, and taken together they should be capable of accommodating at least ten per cent. of the crew in addition to the sanitary personnel and material. These stations should be provided with electric and supplementary lighting, artificial ventilation and an ample supply of drinking water, and as a safeguard against explosions no steam pipes or ammunition hoists should pass through them. To increase the number of dressing stations as Dr. Redondo urges would require an increase in the sanitary personnel, and on this point he says: "The sad experience we acquired in our war with the United States, the various occasions on which in other

Wars medical officers have been killed or wounded during action, leaving men and officers without surgical aid, even during entire days, and the enormous number of casualties which a single shot has produced in many distinct instances, justify such an increase of the sanitary personnel, whether the number of dressing stations be increased or not. 'Is not the remembrance of what occurred in the dressing station of the Cristina still fresh in your memory? Can we ever forget what happened in the dressing station aboard the Austria, or the wounding of the surgeon and the death of the assistant surgeon of the Teresa, the wounding of the assistant surgeon of the Viscaya, or the explosion in the turret of the Oquendo?'"

The pamphlet containing the regulations governing the admission of candidates into the Naval Academy as midshipmen has been issued by the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and was received at the Academy on Dec. 7. There are two important changes in the regulations for the coming year in regard to the physical qualifications of the candidates, and there will be only two examinations instead of three, as heretofore. The minimum age for admission has been fixed at 16 years instead of 15, but the maximum limit still remains at 20 years. Candidates must be not less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet, 6 inches between 18 and 20 years. In previous years the minimum limit in the height of candidates has been 5 feet 1 inch. The first examination will be held on the third Tuesday in April, and will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission at the various civil service stations. The second and last examination will be held at Annapolis, Md., only, under the supervision of the superintendent. All candidates who pass either of the mental examinations are requested to report at the Naval Academy for their physical examination. It seems to be the intention of the Navy Department to throw open all of the appointments for next year. If this be done it will make the number of principal appointments 400, and with the alternate appointments this will make about 700 or 800 candidates to take the examination. Judging from the successful ones in previous years there are between 60 and 70 per cent. of the vacancies filled, and figuring that 60 per cent. of the four hundred are filled next year, the new fourth class will then number 240, but it is thought that more than this will be successful. After the graduation of the first class in February, the incoming fourth class will make the number of midshipmen at the Academy something over 800.

Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which, if enacted, would extend a good deal of practical assistance to American shipping interests. It provides that all Government supplies, military and otherwise, transported at sea shall be carried in vessels built and owned in the United States, and it is stipulated that the rates paid for this service shall not be more than ten per cent. in excess of the lowest rates that can be secured for such transportation under competitive bidding by foreign shipowners. The effect of this bill would be to give American shipowners a bonus of ten per cent. on all traffic carried for the Government, and in view of the enormous amount of transportation that will be required in connection with the building of the Panama Canal and the construction of fortifications in our insular territories, the arrangement would in all likelihood serve as a powerful stimulus to the shipbuilding industry. To all intents and purposes the proposed bill is one to pay a subsidy to American ship builders, but the subsidy would be based upon the amount of traffic actually carried for the Government and for that reason it appears to be a sound and business-like measure. It is becoming perfectly clear that we must adopt this or some other system of subsidies before we can have a merchant marine at all worthy of our splendid trade with other nations.

Regarding the Senate resolution calling on the Navy Department for an opinion as to the necessity and advisability of constructing at some point on the Gulf coast a drydock capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the Navy, and as to what point should be selected, which was referred to him for consideration, Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has sent to the Secretary a recommendation that a graving dock costing not more than \$1,300,000 be constructed at Pensacola. In support of his recommendation, Rear Admiral Endicott calls attention to the fact that the dock at New Orleans is not available at all times of the year, for example when the Mississippi is flooded, as was the case last year when the Illinois was ordered there and found it impossible to go without incurring serious danger. Admiral Endicott further points out the great need which the Navy has for a large dock on the Gulf coast and says that the natural advantages at Pensacola are all that could be asked for. The recommendation is now before the Secretary. It is not known what action he will take upon it.

On New Year's eve a greeting will be sent around the world from the Naval Observatory at Washington. Messages will begin at 11.55 p.m. and end at midnight, Eastern time. The same series will be sent out an hour later, ending at midnight, Central standard time, again an hour later, ending at 2 a.m., for midnight of Mountain

standard time, and again an hour after that, ending at 3 a.m., for midnight of Pacific standard time. In each of these four five-minute intervals the clock will send an electric impulse practically every second. On the world circuit the signals will go by land lines to Cape Canso, Nova Scotia; thence by cable to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and Port Said; by land to Suez; by cable to Aden and Bombay; by land to Madras; by cable to Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Manila, Guam, Midway, Honolulu, and San Francisco, and by land back to Washington. It is proposed to receive both the outgoing and incoming signals on the same chronograph at the Naval Observatory, and thus preserve a permanent graphic record of both on a single sheet of paper. It is suggested that besides demonstrating the possibilities of practical astronomy and telegraphy, working together through international co-operation, benefits will result from the general attention that it will direct to the advantages of the use of accurate standard time throughout the world.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, commanding the European Station, cables the Navy Department under date of Dec. 14 from Beirut, Syria, announcing his departure from that port in his flagship, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, for Alexandria, Egypt, some two hundred miles distant, where his ship will engage in target practice. When the Brooklyn finishes her practice she will be ordered to return to Beirut, relieving the protected cruiser San Francisco, which will then go to Alexandria on a similar mission, unless in the meantime the State Department is willing to have the warships withdrawn from Turkish waters. It now seems improbable that Minister Leishman will be able to obtain satisfaction at the port for the pending American claims in time for the European Squadron to proceed to the West Indies for the winter maneuvers. Announcement is made at the Navy Department that Secretary Moody, in accordance with the urgent recommendations of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has decided to order the following interchange of squadrons upon the conclusion of winter maneuvers: The European Squadron will be brought to the South Atlantic Station, the South Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea Station, and the Caribbean Squadron to the European Station. In this way the officers and men will be given a change of scene which, it is believed, will result greatly to their advantage.

While Mr. Gibson of the lower branch of Congress is accredited from the State of Tennessee, one might infer from a bill which he has just presented that he was a member from Utopia. Mr. Gibson is not at all pleased with the way the great nations of the world are spending their good money for warships. He is quite convinced that they will get into trouble if they continue as they are going, and to avoid any unpleasantness he wants them to come together and agree upon a concerted policy of naval disarmament. His bill therefore authorizes the President "to open negotiations with such and so many of the maritime nations of the earth as he may deem expedient for the purpose of formulating some international agreement whereby the naval armament of each nation shall be reduced to the minimum consistent with the adequate policing of its own waters and shores and the protection of its own citizens in other lands; the international suppression of piracy, privateering and letters of marque on the high seas, and with the efficient enforcement of international obligations and the maintenance of the international peace." Mr. Gibson's scheme is interesting, as many other dreams frequently are, but it ignores one highly important fact, which is that our naval armament is even now below the minimum for the work required of it.

Postmaster General Payne has made a thoughtful arrangement with regard to the 20th U.S. Infantry, now en route to the Philippines on the transport Logan, which the officers and men of the organization will heartily appreciate. On board the Logan is a vast amount of mail matter addressed to members of the regiment, which had accumulated at San Francisco before the vessel sailed and which was put aboard under sealed deliveries consigned to Manila. As the postal regulations do not authorize anybody aboard ship to break the seals and distribute the mail en route, Col. William S. McCaskey, commanding the regiment, cabled from Midway Island to the Postmaster General for authority to open the pouches, and an order giving him such authority has been cabled and will await him at Guam when the Logan reaches that island. By this arrangement the members of the 20th Infantry will be enabled to read in mid ocean the letter which otherwise they would not have received until their arrival in the Philippines. The thoughtfulness of the proceeding is creditable in equal degree to Colonel McCaskey and Postmaster General Payne.

The fourth quarterly issue for 1903, of the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute, Vol. XXIX., No. 4, 1903, will be delayed two or three weeks in consequence of damage sustained in a disastrous fire which occurred on Sunday, Dec. 6, in the printing and lithographing establishment of the Friedenwald Company of Baltimore, printers of the Institute Proceedings. The number was partially completed and would have been issued about Jan. 1, 1904. The work on this number (No. 108) will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The author of "Four Years Under Marse Robert," in describing the closing scenes of Lee's final retreat before the advance of Grant, tells of an act of perfidy which it is difficult to imagine a man's putting into print to his own discredit. He says (p. 331): "The enemy was coming on and everything was still as the grave. My battalion was formed upon and around a swell of the hill, which threw it further to the front than any other command in the division, so that I was compelled to shape my own course, as I had received no special orders. The Federal officers, knowing, as I supposed, that we were surrounded, and appreciating the fearful havoc their fire had wrought, evidently expected us to surrender and had their white handkerchiefs in their hands, waving them toward us, as if suggesting this course. * * * The enemy showed no disposition to rush into a charge, but continued to advance in the same deliberate and even hesitating manner, and I allowed them to approach very close. I should be afraid to say just how close—before retiring behind my men. I had continued to walk along their front for the very purpose of preventing them from opening fire; but now I stepped through the line, and, stationing myself about the middle, called out my orders deliberately, the enemy, I am satisfied, hearing every word," (this is a mere assumption), "Ready." To my great delight the men rose, all together like a piece of mechanism, kneeling on their right knees and their faces set with an expression that meant everything. 'Aim!' The musket barrels fell to an almost perfect horizontal line, leveled about the knees of the advancing front line. 'Fire!' I have never seen such an effect, physical and moral, produced by the utterance of one word. The enemy seemed to have been totally unprepared for it." Naturally the Federal troops were unprepared, for how could honorable soldiers, holding their fire and displaying a flag of truce, to give a belligerent enemy a chance to save their lives by surrender, be expected to be prepared for such an act of perfidy? Many on both sides, as this account goes on to say, lost their lives and to no purpose. Taking advantage of the temporary check to the Federal troops, resulting from this unlooked for action of a defeated enemy, the narrator of this episode managed to escape with his men through a ravine which protected them largely from the artillery fire. And then what did he do? He concluded to make his own escape, regardless of his men. "I started first at a walk," he says, "and then broke into a run; but in a short distance ran into a fresh Federal force, and it seemed to be the most natural and easy thing in the world to be simply arrested and taken in." Thus ingloriously ended a service of four years with "Marse Robert." Comment is unnecessary.

Recurring to the series of letters on American military subjects recently contributed to the London Times by a correspondent specially assigned to the work, we find in one of his recent communications the following statement: "The standing army as an institution is not popular in the United States. It knows that it is not popular; consequently it is not in sympathy with the nation at large. Not that the nation does not treat its army well. It treats it magnificently, as the many State-supported veteran homes throughout the country show, but it is not in sympathy with it; it looks upon its present expansion with certain indefinite misgivings." It is to be feared that in this, as in regard to the nativity and character of the enlisted force of the United States Army, the Times correspondent has based his conclusions upon an exceedingly superficial investigation rather than upon facts and conditions. The Army may not be popular in the United States in the sense that an amusement enterprise, or a gaudily caparisoned fraternal order or a vote-seeking politician is popular, but in so far as public respect for integrity, loyalty, high character and intelligent devotion to duty mean popularity, we contend that the Army is a thoroughly popular institution. It has justified its claim to public confidence so completely—and particularly in the last five years—that it is probably closer to the hearts of the people than ever before in its history. And reciprocally, the Army has conclusively demonstrated its sympathy with the nation, the Times correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding. Its effective support of law and order in every emergency to which it has been summoned, its resolute defense of the national honor wherever assailed and its influence as an exemplar of the finest qualities of American manhood all signify that the Army is animated by an abiding faith in the stability and purpose of the nation which it serves. The old world notion that there is friction or a lack of sympathy and confidence between the American people and their Army is sheer nonsense. It is flatly refuted by the character of all recent legislation affecting the military establishment, as well as by the steady increase of public sentiment in favor of making the United States Army the finest, both morally and physically, of its size in the world.

In view of the increasing importance of the question as to how our naval outposts and their protective fortifications shall be manned, considerable interest attaches to an article by Capt. A. S. Morse, of the British Royal Marines, in the United Service Magazine of London, in which he proposes a novel scheme with regard to the

defense of British navy yards and stations. He points out that under the dual system of control now in vogue the defense of these important bases is neither distinctly military nor distinctly naval, and argues that it should be one or the other. The troops assigned to those works by the War Office owe no allegiance to the naval commander-in-chief; the Admiralty is conducted on lines entirely different from those of the War Office, and the two Services have little in common. The consequence is that the defenses of the naval stations is incongruous and inharmonious to a degree that might prove a source of weakness in time of war. Captain Morse therefore urges a distinctly naval system of control for naval stations and the fortifications belonging to them, and this he would provide by creating a naval garrison artillery. This force he would obtain by withdrawing the Garrison Artillery and the Submarine-mining-Engineers from the Army and consolidating them with the Royal Marines in three corps to be controlled by the naval authorities. It is urged in advocacy of this system that it would establish the all-important condition of undivided control at every point where the navy has a foothold, thus avoiding needless confusion between the military and the naval authorities. The advantages of the proposed reform, Captain Morse believes, would be: Complete control by the navy of all the defenses of its own dockyards and protected harbors; reduction of the numerical strength of the garrisons; prevention of "regrettable incidents" due to the inexperience of military men in naval matters, and a strictly utilitarian employment of marines on shore. The whole amalgamated force should be available alternately for service afloat and ashore, controlled by a fixed sea service "roster." When embarked, they would perform the work of marines, and when disembarked they would be responsible for all the coast defenses at home and abroad, under the direction and supreme command of the naval commander-in-chief.

Professional opinion in England with regard to joint maneuvers of the navies of the United States and Great Britain, as recently suggested by the New York Herald, is largely in accord with public sentiment here in America. British naval officers who have expressed their views on the subject approve the idea "as an idea," but they all agree that to place it in practical operation is quite another matter, the difficulties of which, for the present at least, are insuperable. British opinion is well summarized in the following statement by Sir Edmund Freemantle: "The plan is excellent if it can be carried out. But at present there are obstacles in the way. It is not impossible that a year from now arrangements might be made for joint maneuvers on a large scale." This view is supported by the Hampshire Telegraph, a Service journal of great character and influence, published at Portsmouth, in these sensible utterances: "We certainly hope the plan will not be carried out, at least for the present. We cordially reciprocate the friendly spirit in which the suggestion was made, and the desire to strengthen the bond of union between the peoples of the two countries. Anything that tended to strengthen that bond of union would be appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. But would the proposal have the desired effect? It is impossible, for instance, to eliminate the spirit of national rivalry, and jealousies from misunderstandings would almost necessarily result. The risk of quarrels leading to international bickerings are hardly worth risking, seeing that there is really nothing to be gained. There is very slight chance of the two navies having to fight each other, but until Great Britain and the United States are ready to form an alliance, the time will not be opportune for them to engage as rivals in mimic warfare. That there will be a meeting of the fleets, with an exchange of social intercourse between the officers and men, we sincerely hope. Such a gathering would be far more likely to cement the bonds of friendship."

A German paper informs us that the presence of American generals at the German army maneuvers has called attention to militia armies, to one of which, as this German authority appears to think, the representatives of our Army belong. The stiff fight put up by the Boers, it goes on to tell us, has misled some into the belief that a militia organization is superior to a standing army. But the final defeat of the Boers, it is argued, was due to the defects inherent in every militia system, viz., a want of thorough organization and a lack of strict discipline. This the Boers themselves discovered when it was too late, and in September, 1900, a decree was issued providing for a thorough re-organization of the hitherto independent commandos, depriving them of the right to choose their officers, subjecting them to strict discipline and providing for trials by courts-martial. As the result of this assimilation of the Boer commandos to the conditions of a standing army a great improvement was observed in their conduct of military operations. It is to this experience of the Boers that our German contemporary ascribes the passage of our new law designed to improve the drill and tactical discipline of the American militia, which had, it tells us, "gradually sunk to the level of a shooting guild." These unmilitary conditions, it goes on to say, cannot be altered at once, because while the militia numbers more than ten millions of men, only about two millions of dollars in all is allowed for their equipment. We are glad to find

our German contemporary crediting this country with a military force so imposing in numbers that even the German army seems insignificant by comparison.

It has been erroneously stated that the General Staff of the Army has held that the naval battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard is not a part of the organized militia of the United States. On the contrary, in a report made recently by the General Staff on this subject, it has been held, in view of a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, that the naval battalion of the District is different from the naval militia of the States in that to all intents and purposes it is a part of the organized militia of the United States. The Comptroller held in his decision that the naval militia of the District are a part of the National Guard of the District and as such they have been furnished with subsistence stores and supplies by the Army. The General Staff says in its report that in this respect they differ from the naval militia of the States and Territories. Attention is called in the report to the fact that \$60,000 has been appropriated by Congress for any accoutrements, signal outfits, etc., for the naval militia of the States and that other than this no material support of the naval militia has been made by the Federal Government. The General Staff believes that until legislation is secured to promote the efficiency of the naval militia, as suggested by the Navy Department, the District of Columbia naval militia may well continue to secure the special advantages of its present status as part of the organized militia of the District.

In a letter good-naturedly referring to a paragraph in these columns last week in relation to the typhoid fever epidemic in Butler, Pa., a correspondent writing from Western Pennsylvania remarks that we should also allude to the serious conditions which developed in certain camps of Volunteer troops during the Spanish War. We agree that the distressing experiences of those camps should not be forgotten. They were among the most deplorable things that happened during the entire war, and the lessons they embodied will, in the long run, be as helpful as they were severe. The typhoid and malaria at some of the Volunteer camps were terrible, and were due partly to bad judgment in locating and organizing the camps themselves and partly to the incompetence of many of the young surgeons whom the outbreak of war had taken into the Service. Had it been possible for the Medical Corps of the Regular Army to supervise the organizations of the camps and direct their medical administration we should undoubtedly have had a different record of enteric disease among the troops that occupied them. "But," says our correspondent, with the stoical philosophy of the trained physician, "we all go up against the enemy at one time or another."

In the course of a recent address upon the importance of training young Americans in the fundamental duties of the military service, Rev. Dr. Luther Tracy Townsend, of New Hampshire, an eminent theologian who served with honor in the Civil War, offered the following advice, which we earnestly commend to all advocates of peace: "The way for our nation to prevent war is to be prepared for it, and the way for her to check the wrongs and tyrannies of the whole world is to be courageous and speak out. Our conviction is, therefore, that every boy of twelve or fifteen years of age in the State of New Hampshire should learn to go through the manual of arms. And it should be a health-giving and heroic discipline if all our boys were taught to draw and poise the sword on horseback and to ram the cartridge in a field piece of any caliber. Every large public school in our State, like the schools of Germany, should have its military battalion and its drill-master in science. Our public schools should be called together and dismissed, not with the bell, but with drum and fife. And no argument is needed to show that if the youth of our land had been thus properly schooled and drilled prior to 1861 the Confederacy never would have reached the magnitude it assumed."

After prolonged delay there is at last a prospect that the officers and men of the Army entitled to medals of honor for gallantry in action or for other soldierly qualities will receive their dues. The Secretary of War has prepared and submitted to the House of Representatives a measure for insertion in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill which he and the members of the Medal of Honor Legion believe would satisfactorily dispose of the whole question. The measure, which it is to be hoped may become a law during the present session, authorizes the President to cause three thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices or improved designs, as heretofore issued, "and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and to those who formerly served as such, as have most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities, and also to replace by such medals those that have been already issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and Section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863." The sum of \$12,000 is appropriated to defray expenses.

P.A. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., during a recent visit to Shanghai, China, en route from the Philippines to the United States, investigated the system of inoculating cattle for the prevention of rinderpest, and the results of his study are contained in a pamphlet published by William Wood and Company of New York. The subject is important for the reason that many thousands of head of live stock are being imported into the Philippines from China, where rinderpest is prevalent. It will be seen, therefore, that the most rigorous precautions should be taken to exclude infected animals from the islands. The process of rendering animals immune as described by Dr. Guthrie is exceedingly simple and, as results have shown, highly effective. Serum from an immune is injected, at intervals of five days, into the subcutaneous tissues of the animal just behind the forelegs, from two to five applications usually being sufficient to make the creature secure against the disease. Dr. Guthrie notes the curious fact that none but cloven-footed animals contract rinderpest, there being no case on record in which the disease attacked a horse. Moreover, while rinderpest has destroyed thousands of sheep in South Africa, the sheep of China are impervious to it, repeated efforts to inoculate sheep at Shanghai having produced no effect whatever. Dr. Guthrie ventures the hope that continuous inoculation may ultimately produce a breed of cattle which shall be immune to the disease, thus removing one of the gravest perils the Filipinos have to deal with in raising draft animals. Meanwhile, he says, there should be a most stringent law, as stringently carried out, to the effect that no animal, whatsoever, which is subject to the contagion, should be allowed within the Philippines, and, moreover, those already there should be inspected by competent veterinarians, employed and guaranteed by the United States Government, otherwise the pest will never be eradicated from the islands.

Three officers of the National Guard of Oklahoma Territory having applied for admission to the school for officers at Fort Sill, I.T., in accordance with the provisions of G.O. 155, Nov. 27, 1901, which stipulates that such schools shall be open to officers of the National Guard "of the several States," Lieutenant General Young, Chief of Staff, has directed that their request be granted, his interpretation being that officers of the National Guard of Territories occupy the same status under the law as officers of the National Guard of States, so far as admission to the schools is concerned. His views are contained in a communication addressed by Col. William P. Hall, A.A.G., U.S.A., under date of Dec. 11, 1903, to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri. General Young says: "Referring to your statement of the 23d ultimo, forwarding approved a request of Capt. Frank B. King, 1st Company, Corps of Engineers, Oklahoma National Guard, who requests permission for himself, 1st Lieut. Frank L. Ketch, and 2d Lieut. Samuel I. McElhoes, of that Company, to be admitted to the school for officers at Fort Sill, the Chief of Staff directs that the commanding officer at Fort Sill be authorized to grant this request under the provisions of General Orders, No. 155, A.G.O., Nov. 27, 1901, explaining to the applicants that the attendance must be without expense to the Government, since the allowance indicated in Section 16 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, (General Orders, No. 7, A.G.O., 1903,) can under that act only be given to officers authorized to attend the special Service schools enumerated in General Orders, No. 155, A.G.O., Nov. 27, 1901. 'The Chief of Staff desires that agreeably with the request contained in their application these officers be informed of the time and place of holding the school and the course of study.'

Lieut. Arthur Bainbridge-Hoff, U.S.N., has an article on "Naming the Vessels of the Navy" in the Scientific American of Nov. 28. In naming vessels in accordance with the present law, that ships of the first rate be given the names of States, but five names remain to be used, Utah, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and North Dakota. Lieutenant Bainbridge-Hoff makes the excellent suggestion that this offers the opportunity to revert to the old names. Everybody seems to want them; and everybody knows them. In foreign navies the names of old ships are always perpetuated. For our larger ships we could take the old frigate names, Bonhomme Richard, Constitution, Constellation, United States, Essex, and instead of naming all cruisers and smaller craft after cities, it is suggested that at least half be named after our old friends of 1776 and 1812. These names, for instance, should never be missing from our list: Andrea Doria, Alfred, Ranger, Raleigh, Saratoga, Alliance, Enterprise, Boston, Hornet, Wasp, Peacock, Niagara, Eagle, Ticonderoga, all the names of victors in sea fights. Then there are old honored names in the Navy such as President, Hancock, George Washington, Congress, Lexington, Potomac, John Adams, etc. Then there are names which stir up the most inspiring memories, those of vessels captured from the enemy or destroyed in open battle. These form an actual record of our past success. Our list of captures is so large that we would never reach the end of it. From the British alone in equal combat we have caused the surrender of five frigates, twenty-nine sloops and brigs, and twenty-three small craft, to say nothing of privateers—British, French and Tripolitan. Of all our captures, there are at present on our Navy list but five, Detroit (British flagship at Lake Erie), and the Jason, Frolic, Boxer and Alert.

Advertisements appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for some weeks have made apparent a difficulty in the 25th Infantry, which finally resulted in a change of command. We were informed as to the cause of this difficulty, but as our information was confidential, we could not make use of it if it were desirable to do so. We now find in the New York Tribune the statement which follows: "The retirement of Col. W. H. W. James, 25th Infantry, the headquarters of which are at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, is something of a relief to the military authorities. That officer is one of the most genial in the Service, but he has failed to maintain discipline in his regimental command. Reports of dissatisfaction and lack of harmony prevailing at the western posts where companies of the regiment are stationed reached the War Department some time ago in the form of requests from officers, especially those of the grade of 2d lieutenants, to be transferred to any

other regiment, no matter where the station might be. It was found that something must be done to preserve the discipline of the command. The regimental commander was not liable to court-martial, since he had broken no rules or regulations. It was simply a condition which came about by a combination of circumstances, and it was felt that something must be done to relieve the situation. It was discovered that Colonel James could be retired from the active list on his request, having served more than thirty years. The intimation was conveyed to him that such an application would be regarded with great favor by the military authorities. It was promptly forthcoming."

The New Bedford Evening Standard of Dec. 3 publishes the paper on the assault on Fort Fisher, read by Joseph M. Simms, late acting ensign, U.S.N., at the last meeting of the Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In this paper the author says: "Many years after the battle at Fort Fisher I read an article in a Washington newspaper, stating that one ensign in the United States Navy 'led a division of about 2,500 sailors, marines and Navy men of all sorts, with a contingency of Heavy Artillery from Fort Monroe, and that they had to make a run from a quarter to a third, and in some instances half a mile, with absolutely no shelter for cover, and this in the face of over one hundred guns. They all, bluejackets and Volunteers, started at a signal from Porter's flagship.' That story, to me, sounds like a 'galley yarn,' for I was there, and can truthfully say that there was no such command given to either an ensign or other officer. There were, at the time of assault, not 100 guns, as has been stated by some one, but there were in the fort 21, and in its adjacent batteries 17 guns; total guns 38, and they were enough for us. On the 24th and 25th of December, however, there were, according to Colonel Lamb's own statement, 44 heavy guns brought into action."

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 31, page 220, we published an extract from the brief of W. S. Reese, jr., in the case of E. L. Reaves, a naval deserter, who petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release from naval custody on the ground that he was a minor who enlisted without the consent of his parents. Reaves was arrested by the chief of police of Montgomery, Ala., under instructions of the Navy Department as a deserter. He was released in the lower court and ordered to the custody of his father, but held in \$200 bail pending the decision on an appeal taken by the United States. The decision of the Circuit Court has now been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision in which they say: "The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the case is remanded with instructions to discharge the writ of habeas corpus, and remand the minor, E. L. Reaves, to the custody of the naval authorities represented by Adolphus Gerald, chief of police of the city of Montgomery, State of Alabama. All this to be without prejudice to the petitioner's rights to demand his son's discharge from the Navy and enforce the same by any appropriate remedy after and as soon as his son shall have answered or satisfied the charges now pending against him."

Ten suction dredges for use in deepening channels under the direction of Engineers of the U.S. Army are now being built for the Government. Two of them are for the great lakes, two for New York harbor, two for the Mississippi River, two for Charleston, one for Galveston, and one for Savannah. Five of the dredges are being constructed by the Maryland Steel Company, two by the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company, and one each by the W. R. Trigg Company, the Petersburg Iron Works Company and the New York Ship Building Company. These dredges are the largest in capacity ever built and are designed in each case for the special work which they will have to do. They are self-propelling—do not depend upon the assistance of tugboats or other craft to move them around from point to point. Some of them are fitted with immense bins, in which the dredged material is deposited and, when full, the vessel propels herself out to deep water, dumps the sand or mud and steams back to repeat the operation. Others are arranged for depositing the dredged material into large scows fastened alongside the vessel.

The degree of completion on Dec. 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy was as follows: Battleships.—Missouri, 90 per cent.; Ohio, 83; Virginia, 50; Nebraska, 30; Georgia, 40; New Jersey, 48; Rhode Island, 48; Connecticut, 24; Louisiana, 31; Vermont, 13; Kansas, 2; Minnesota, 8. Armored cruisers.—Pennsylvania, 63 per cent.; West Virginia, 67; California, 48; Colorado, 67; Maryland, 63; South Dakota, 44; Tennessee, 12; Washington, 9. Protected cruisers.—Denver, 98 per cent.; Des Moines, 96; Chattanooga, 72; Galveston, 60; Tacoma, 96; St. Louis, 34; Milwaukee, 38; Charleston, 55. Gunboats.—Dubuque, 15 per cent.; Paducah, 13 per cent. Training ships.—Cumberland, 7 per cent.; Intrepid, 0. Training brig, Boxer, 3 per cent. Torpedo boats.—Stringham, 93 per cent.; Goldsborough, 90; Blakely, 90; Nicholson, 90; O'Brien, 98; Tingey, 100. Steel tugs.—Pentucket, 96 per cent.; Sotoyomo, 95.

The battleships Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge and Massachusetts have sailed for their winter cruise in the West Indies after fully replenishing their coal bunkers and taking on a complete supply of ammunition. The force of marines on the warships composing this formidable fleet was increased by some five hundred men shortly before the squadron sailed. Admiral Barker, whose flagship is the Kearsarge, is in command of the squadron and will carry out the maneuvers assigned to the fleet during the coming three or four months. It is a noteworthy fact that the cruising ground of these vessels will not take them far from the Isthmus of Panama, so in case of complications growing from the successful revolution at Panama this country will have ample force within easy reach for all practical purposes.

Secretary Moody has made the following designations for the examination at the navy yard, Washington, Jan. 4, 1904, for the position of assistant paymaster in the Navy: Neal B. Farwell, of Minnesota; W. L. F. Simonpietre, of Porto Rico; Basil M. Jones, of Virginia; William W. Lamar, of Georgia; Harry F. Dut-

ton, of Indiana; Robert B. Lupton, of New Jersey; Gordon A. Helmicks, of Wisconsin; George R. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Reginald Spear, of Pennsylvania; Walter D. Sharp, of Virginia; Asa H. Hayden, of Michigan; Ben D. McGee, of Ohio, and Manning B. Waddell, of Maryland. As there will be twenty-three vacancies in this grade on Jan. 1, 1904, it will be necessary to hold another examination. The designations for this second examination have not yet been made nor the date for the examination fixed.

Capt. Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., is being sued by Morgan Josepha, formerly a fireman in the Navy, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for \$25,000 damages for alleged "cruel, unwarranted and malicious treatment." Josepha charges that while he was serving on the Albany, commanded by Captain Craig, between the spring of 1901 and December of 1902 he was placed under arrest and tried by summary court-martial and was imprisoned in the ship's brig for a period during which he lost a part of his pay. He says that when released he refused to go to work at reduced pay and that he was again arrested, tried by summary court-martial and imprisoned, and that the process was continued without intermission during the period from the spring of 1901 until December of 1902. Captain Craig is now captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A post office has been established at the navy yard Brooklyn, N.Y. Heretofore there have been no facilities for money orders or registered letters, and no system of mail delivery other than sending a man to the Brooklyn post office, upon whom the duties of carrier fell. Now the new station, which will be known as the Navy Yard Station, has every facility known to the service, including registered letter, money order and other departments. The office has, in other words, become a regular post office station, under the immediate control and supervision of the Brooklyn post office. Outside the Borough of Brooklyn, people universally call the navy yard the New York Navy Yard, and all postal matter was addressed accordingly: Under the present change, letters to go direct will necessarily be addressed Brooklyn, and the letters will be stamped "Navy Yard Station."

We gave a description of the Globular Battery invented by Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, of New York. Objections having been made to this battery on the ground of its vulnerability to torpedo attack, Mr. Stokes is preparing the plans for a much larger battery, which will, while having less draught, be specially protected against torpedo attack. Mr. Stokes's original battery was to be 115 feet in diameter, drawing forty feet when carrying 2,150 tons of coal and water, with the possibility of still further immersion by the addition of ballast, or by filling water ballast tanks. The displacement at forty feet would be 11,337 tons with a surplus of 2,550 tons for coal, water, stores and ammunition.

Among the recent important items of interest from the Philippines is the report from the War Department of the discovery of coal of a good quality on the small island of Batan, off the east coast of Southern Luzon. The mine is said to be eligibly located near deep water and already coal of fair quality has been mined under direction of Army officers. The coal is of the bituminous type and will probably show better quality as the exploitation is carried farther beneath the surface. The naval authorities are much interested in this discovery and it is hoped that the Navy vessels in those waters may be independent of the coal supply from Japan and Australia, at present the only sources of supply.

The following were recent appointments to the U.S. Military Academy: Paul M. Macmillan, Charleston, S.C.; E. Ladson Fishburne, alternate, Walterboro, S.C.; J. Harold Muncaster, alternate, Charleston, S.C.; Joseph N. Henderson, alternate, Brookville, Pa.; Paul M. Fell, Harvard, Neb.; J. W. Eckersley, alternate, Juniata, Neb.; Francis J. L. Sword, alternate, Aptell, Neb.; Harold Geiger, East Orange, Neb.; Charles W. Claiborne, Knoxville, Tenn.; John W. Silcox, alternate, La Follette, Tenn.; Elwood L. Reagan, McDonough, Ga.; Carleton G. Chapman, alternate, Macon, Ga.; H. Quigg Fletcher, alternate, Jackson, Ga.

The latest reports from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans bring the news that his health has greatly improved and the expectation at the Navy Department is that he will certainly return with his squadron to the Asiatic Station from Honolulu and complete his tour of duty there, coming home in the spring by way of the Suez Canal in his flagship, the Kentucky. The Secretary left it with Rear Admiral Evans whether he should leave his squadron at Honolulu and return thence to this country or wait until the spring. It is a matter of gratification to the Department officials that he will be able to complete his duty on the station.

The U.S. Geological Survey has published the result of some explorations made by Dr. Alfred H. Brooks over a hitherto unknown tract of country west of the Alaskan range. Dr. Brooks has named one of the glaciers of the section Herron Glacier, after Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., who was the first man to explore the region some time since, making a map of the same, and naming the river and mountains. The glacier has unusual geological importance on account of the terminal moraine. The Military Information Division published the results of Captain Herron's explorations.

Important to the Navy is the ordering to Annapolis as instructor of Lieut. William R. Coyle, of the Marine Corps, who has been on duty with the Prairie. His assignment to Annapolis initiates the policy in the Marine Corps of appointing an instructor there for a tour of two years' service. Among the subjects he will teach will be field engineering. It is believed Lieutenant Coyle will prove an exceptionally valuable man at Annapolis, because of his previous extensive experience in the Geological Survey, on which he served for several years.

BOOKS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR.

Of our rich and varied heritage from the Civil War no part is more valuable than the memoirs of officers who took part in that gigantic struggle. These volumes possess an individuality which is lacking in the general histories of the conflict. They embody the personal experiences and opinions of men who organized and conducted great campaigns, and they bring the light of definite knowledge to bear upon many questions which the writers alone were able to settle. In a certain sense each of these works is a history of those movements of the war in which the author participated, and it bears the peculiar charm of history written by one who helped to make it. The memoirs of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Fremont, Miles, Hazen, Butler and other eminent Union commanders are of almost incalculable value to all who would master the history of the Rebellion, and, taken together, they constitute a noble addition to our historical literature. It is to those volumes that the student must turn for light on the motives, methods and private sentiment of their writers in relation to many of the momentous projects in which they were engaged. Without these works, the history of the Civil War would have been incomplete and so, too, would the careers of the writers, for in his memoirs each of the distinguished commanders we have named reveals many qualities of mind and heart which he kept hidden from the world while engaged in the grim task of war. For their breadth of view, their magnanimous spirit, their frankness of statement and their literary excellence these memoirs must be placed among the finest achievements of American authorship, the value of which is far more likely to increase than diminish with the progress of time.

Nor are these works of history, written by history-makers, confined entirely to the veterans of the Union Army. Happily several of the foremost generals of the Confederate Army have made invaluable additions to the series. These include the memoirs of Hood, Joseph E. Johnston, Longstreet and Gordon.

In his "Reminiscences of the Civil War," recently published by Scribners, Gen. John B. Gordon has produced what is in some respects the most interesting of all the works written by Southern officers. General Gordon's fine ability as a soldier, the prominence he achieved in the Confederate service, and his keen judgment of men and measures justify the reader in expecting a work which shall add perceptibly to the common knowledge of the war, and that expectation is fully realized. In his account of the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, General Gordon has included a wealth of reminiscences which every veteran of any of those engagements will read with interest, if not always with a full acceptance of the writer's statements and opinions. His recollections of his fellow officers of the Confederacy are both numerous and vivid, his criticisms, when he criticizes at all, are frank but kindly and his appreciation of the great leaders of the Union Army is extremely cordial. He speaks in glowing terms of Grant, Meade, Thomas and other Union commanders and his recognition of Grant's magnanimity after the closing scene at Appomattox is a superb tribute to the manhood of American soldiery.

It is not our purpose to consider the controversial features of this admirable work, but it may be mentioned that General Gordon declares that Lee died believing that he lost the battle of Gettysburg by Longstreet's disobedience of orders. In support of this statement General Gordon holds that military critics consider it as established that Lee distinctly ordered Longstreet to attack only in the morning of the second day at Gettysburg, and that if he had done so two of the largest corps of Meade's army would not have been in the fight, but Longstreet delayed until four in the afternoon and thus lost his opportunity to occupy Little Round Top, the key to the position, which he might have done in the morning without firing a shot or losing a man. This is only an illustration of the case with which critics fight other men's battles. It is also alleged that Lee ordered Longstreet to attack at daybreak on the third day and that Longstreet did not attack until two or three in the afternoon, and finally that Lee ordered Longstreet to make the attack on the third day with the three divisions of his corps and two divisions of A. P. Hill's command, and that instead of doing so he sent 14,000 men to assail Meade in the latter's strong and heavily entrenched position.

By a curious coincidence General Gordon's revival of the Gettysburg controversy comes simultaneously with the appearance of a revised edition of General James Longstreet's memoirs—"From Manassas to Appomattox," originally published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia in 1895 and reviewed in these columns at that time. General Longstreet's account of the Gettysburg campaign is notably elaborate and interesting. He resents the imputation that he was in any way responsible for the defeat at Gettysburg; he denies that he received any orders for a "sunrise attack," declaring that the story was made up after General Lee's death, and in support of his contention he presents a mass of data of keen interest to every student of the great drama which had Gettysburg as its theater. General Longstreet insists that Lee was "excited and off his balance" on the second day and that "he labored under that oppression until enough blood was shed to appease him."

Speaking of a remark attributed to Lee, that he was controlled too far in the Gettysburg campaign by the assurances of most of his higher officers, General Longstreet says that no assurances were made by officers of the First Corps—Longstreet's—"but rather objections." "The only assurances that have come to light, to be identified, are those of General Early, who advised the battle, but from the other end of the line from his command, which should have given warning that it did not come from the heart of a true soldier."

General Longstreet in his account of the second day's fight makes this suggestive statement: "There was a man on the left of the line who did not care to make the battle win. He knew where it was, had viewed it from its earliest formation, had orders for his part in it, but so withheld part of his command from it as to make co-operative concert of action impracticable. He had a prurience for the honors of the field of Mars, was eloquent, before the fires of the bivouac and his chief, of the glory of war's gory shield; but when its envied laurels were dipping to the grasp, when the heavy field called for bloody work, he found the placid horizon, far and away beyond the cavalry, more lovely and inviting. He wanted command of the Second Corps, and, succeeding to it, held the honored position until General Lee

found, at last, that he must dismiss him from field service."

General Longstreet's disclaimer of responsibility for the Gettysburg defeat concludes as follows: "It does not look like generalship to lose a battle and a cause and then lay the responsibility upon others. General Lee held command and was supported by his government. If his army did not suit him, his word could have changed it in a minute. If he failed to apply the remedy, it was his fault. Some claim that his only fault as a general was his tender, generous heart. But a heart in the right place looks more to the cause entrusted to its care than for hidden ways by which to shift its responsibility to the shoulders of those whose lives hang upon his word."

While the Gettysburg controversy is obviously the overshadowing feature of General Longstreet's work, the other chapters are scarcely less interesting. General Longstreet writes well; he masses his data with consummate skill; he has the faculty of analysis together with the sense of proportion, and like General Gordon he deals with great events in a large-hearted, broad-minded way which gives all patriotic Americans reason to be glad that he has lived to embody his memoirs in permanent form.

The future student of the history of the Rebellion will marvel at the wealth of its biographical literature. Probably no other war brought forth half as many works of reminiscence from the men engaged in it, and certainly none has ever developed so much real literary ability among men devoted primarily to the profession of arms. Among these later works mention should be made of a volume entitled "Two Wars," an autobiography of Gen. Samuel G. French, a classmate at West Point of Grant, Franklin, Ingalls and Quinby, who rose to the rank of captain of the United States Army during the war with Mexico and afterwards became a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. General French's book is largely a recital of personal experiences and impressions, and it is written with rare clearness, modesty and candor, tempered with a lofty sense of patriotism and justice. It is published by the Confederate Veteran Publishing Company, Nashville, Tenn. Another volume worthy of attention is entitled "The True History of the Civil War," by Prof. Guy Carlton Lee of Johns Hopkins University, published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. This work, besides presenting a graphic and well-considered account of the great campaigns of the Rebellion, deals extensively with the events which led up to the secession movement, a movement which, the author contends, was first suggested by a Northern man. The work is controversial rather than philosophical in spirit and is likely to provoke considerable discussion.

Still another work that will command serious attention in military circles is "The Shenandoah Valley and Virginia, 1861-1865," by Major Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A., retired, which is published by The Neale Publishing Company, New York. Major Sanford treats of the Valley campaigns chiefly with reference to their cavalry operations, and his work embodies the results of the most intelligent and painstaking research. His military training, his careful study of the strategic features of the Shenandoah and the skill with which he assembles and treats of his facts distinguish his work as one of the most valuable of all those relating to the valley campaigns.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN EXPLOSIVES.

On November 13 Dr. Hans Goldschmidt of Essen, Germany, lectured in Columbia University on "Alumino-Thermics," or production of high temperatures by burning aluminum, and the application of this to metallurgy and engineering.

He showed how, by producing in a suitable manner the combination of oxygen and aluminum, a temperature is created about equal to that of the electric arc light, and how by the mixture of certain metallic oxides with powdered aluminum—thermite—and igniting it, the heat obtained by the reaction is used in producing a number of new metals and alloys, among which he mentioned chromium free of carbon, pure manganese, molybdenum, ferro-vanadium, ferro-boron, manganese-boron, lead-bismuth, et al., and how the heat is also used for welding iron and steel. As a remarkable instance of the latter use he described the welding "in situ" of the broken 9,000 ton stern post of the Hamburg-American liner Sevilla.

Astonishing as this is, the more so is the fact that powdered aluminum in certain mixtures constitutes a very violent explosive, probably more powerful than any other known mixture. This is due to the fact that the combustion of aluminum at the moment of explosion increases the heat of the gases so much that they are expanded to a very high degree.

Explosives with aluminum as an ingredient are the invention of Herr Hans von Dahmen of Vienna, Austria, and have been patented by him in all countries. He uses nitrate of ammonia with certain percentages of powdered metallic aluminum, for some purposes adding charcoal, and he has given to these explosives the name of ammonal. They are manufactured in the prominent powder works of Mayr & Roth at Felixdorf, Austria, both for military and for mining purposes.

AMMONAL AS A BURSTING CHARGE IN PROJECTILES.

The problem of firing shells with high explosives for bursting charges from modern high-power guns has never been solved to perfect satisfaction. Gun cotton, dynamite, nitrogelatin, mellinite, lyddite and other explosives under a great variety of names have failed so far. At least the degree of safety with which so charged projectiles can be fired from the guns is still uncertain, and occasional premature bursting inside the gun, destroying the gun and often killing the crew, is not wholly prevented. In most of these instances an explanation for the irregular action of the bursting charge cannot be found, but the facts remain, a serious warning against the use of the existing explosives for such purpose. In contrast to this behavior of the present explosives, ammonal cannot be exploded by shock; explosive shells filled with ammonal have been fired many times from guns with pressures up to 3,000 atmospheres, or nearly 45,000 pounds per square inch.

The present explosives, without exception, require for their regular explosion very strong fuses or detonators; their power of action is even dependent on the strength of the fuses, that is to say, the stronger the fuse the more powerful the explosion. And strong fuses in themselves present an element of danger in transportation as well as in firing. Ammonal, on the contrary, is exploded by the ordinary fuses, like bursting charges of black powder, which bring out its full strength.

The reason for this contrast between the present explosives and ammonal are that the former are chemical compounds, liable to combustion of different grade, producing different quantities of gases and of different heat

and expansion according to the different grades of ignition. Ammonal, on the contrary, like ordinary powder, is a mechanical mixture, acts on a different principle, and when ignited, always develops the same quantity and tension of its explosion gas.

Armor piercing shell filled with ammonal will withstand the shock of hitting the armor and of breaking through it without exploding until the fuse acts. In case the shell breaks up in hitting or perforating armor, the ammonal bursting charge will not explode. On the other hand, when ignited by the fuse, the bursting charge of ammonal will explode with full power, notwithstanding any amount of compression it may have undergone by the force of impact.

As with all compounds of ammonium nitrate, it is a serious question how sensitive ammonal is under the influence of moisture. The facts are the following: Pure ammonium nitrate is non-hygroscopic. Cartridges of ammonal prepared at Felixdorf, although exposed for a prolonged period to an atmosphere saturated with moisture, had not deteriorated in any way. Cartridges fired, with a quantity of moisture far in excess of what can be taken up by this explosive during careful manufacture, or after fair storage, gave entirely satisfactory results. An English authority on explosives says: "I have successfully detonated cartridges containing 10% of moisture by placing a dry cartridge containing the detonator on top, without any loss of power. I can therefore emphatically state that no difficulty is to be apprehended on this point." But, of course, ammonal prepared with ordinary nitrate of ammonium ought to be stored in hermetically sealed vessels the same as other powders and explosives.

Realizing these qualities of the new explosive, ammonal, the Austrian artillery has, after ample experiments, adopted it for bursting charges. The effect of a given quantity of ammonal is not dependent on the strength of the fuse, but it is dependent on the percentage of powdered aluminum it contains. By this means its effect can be easily regulated and foretold; it can be varied within wide limits. The strongest mixture, containing about 20% of aluminum, is even more powerful than blasting gelatine, and it is this grade which is used in the Austrian artillery.

The present price of ammonal is sufficiently low to allow it to compete favorably with dynamite and other explosives. Besides it is more than probable that the price will be further reduced by an ever-growing market for it. The manufacture of ammonal, until now carried on only at Felixdorf, is still a secret. Aluminum is used in the form of an impalpable powder for military purposes, and as a slightly coarser powder for mining purposes. The disintegration of the metal to produce the fine powders is an especially invented process at Felixdorf, probably based on the experience that the aluminum metal at certain temperatures becomes very brittle.

Ammonal, in order to produce the greatest explosive power, can be compressed to a specific gravity of 1.85, and consequently confined in very narrow space. Such compression does not influence its easy ignition or the heat produced by its combustion. The new explosive, having great safety in manufacture, handling and transportation, with the highest efficiency, deserves the close attention of mining engineers as well as of the military authorities.

PIORKOWSKI.

AN INTERIM EXPLAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Without any criticism as to the merits of the present proceedings on a major general's confirmation, the enclosed skit seems to be possessed of much cleverness:

"Weber and Fields last night took this view of the General Leonard Wood controversy:

"'What is this recess business?' asked Weber.

"'It is easy,' replied Fields. 'It is a small hole what you crawl into when you want to hide—yes. Congress disconnected its regular session at sixty minutes after 11 p.m. It began its other session at sixty minutes before 1 a.m. Wood was appointed between ticks. Congress takes two periods of time and adds them into dollars and adds them to the General's salary.'

"'Dot's a swellin' of der salary,' said Weber. 'I call that an abcess.'

"'But it says here in the paper that General Wood was appointed in the interim. What is the interim?'

"'It's a small room just off the lobby. General Wood had to stay in there until he was appointed. But there wasn't time to bring him into Congress, so he was appointed in the interim.'

"'What is der difference between a brigadier general and a major general?'

"'About 400 applicants.'

"'But I don't understand this recess business. Now if one session ended at 12 o'clock and the other began at 12 o'clock, how could there be any recess?'

"'My, but your simplicity. Don't you see? Der recess was a period of time made by Congress for the use of a President. If he is sore, dot makes it an abcess. He comes into the room, points a gun at der clock and orders it to chuck up its hands. While the hands are up his assistants appoint major generals.'

"'Well, is this appointment a hold-up?'

"'That's what Congress thinks.'

"'Then how old is Ann, yet?'

MERITORUM.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am glad to see in your issue of Dec. 5 that you "line up" on the right side of the question of promotion by selection. Personal friendship and political "pull" should not jump captains of the line or field officers of the staff to the grade of brigadier general.

There is not a fair-minded officer of more than fifteen years' service who will admit for a moment that there is a captain of the line who to-day merits promotion to the grade of brigadier general. If there is one who deserves such distinction there are dozens of others senior to him who deserve a like reward.

That we have "dead timber" and "weak sisters" in the upper grades must be admitted, but that does not warrant the overslaughting of the great majority by the rapid promotion of a few officers who have had the good fortune to get their ability before the public, or to become personally acquainted with high officials.

If there is a line captain who must be given justice, even at the expense of doing injustice to dozens of others, let him be appointed to the Judge Advocate's Corps, and then transferred to the first vacancy for a major in the arm of the Service from which he came. This will at least save grave injustice to hundreds of field officers.

LINE CAPTAIN.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Dec. 14 passed S. 833, providing that Capt. Joseph M. Simms, U.S.R.C.S., retired, having been promoted "for meritorious acts of public service and wounds received in the United States service, as appears upon the public records of the Volunteer service of the Army and Navy and of the Revenue Cutter Service," shall hereafter receive the full retired pay of his said rank.

The Senate in accordance with a request of the Government of Honduras, has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive Don Luis Bogran H., of Honduras, as a student at the Military Academy at West Point at the expense of the Government of Honduras.

The Committee on the Library has reported without amendment S.R. 9, authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed; S. 23, appropriating \$30,000 for a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones; S. 39, in regard to a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, and appropriating \$30,000 therefor; S. 906, to aid in the erection of a statue of Comdr. John D. Sloat, U.S. Navy, at Monterey, Cal.; and S. 23, for the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported without amendment S. 1380, for the purchase of a site for the Revenue Cutter Service, near Baltimore, also S. 901, for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue Cutter Service. Also S. 131, for the construction and equipment of a revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters. Also S. 901, appropriating \$225,000 for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has recommended the passing, with certain amendments, of S. 469, to restore Henry D. Hall to the Revenue Cutter Service. Captain Hall formerly held a commission as captain in the Revenue Marine Service and was dismissed therefrom in what he considers to have been a summary and unjust manner in 1871, for failure to pass a technical examination. It appears that the board which examined him was the only board of examiners in the history of the Service before whom captains who had attained this rank by faithful and efficient service and the possession of necessary professional qualifications were ordered for examination. Secretary Gage recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. Culberson has submitted to the Senate a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate to consider and report whether in view of certain provisions of the constitution of Colombia, the inhabitants and residents of the Department of Panama "may lawfully form a distinct, separate, and independent government in that territory, and particularly whether there is any governmental authority other than Colombia empowered to grant in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of land and waters in the territory of Panama, with full and complete sovereignty over the same."

The House on December 14 passed a joint resolution, proposed by Mr. Hemenway, providing that the provision under the heading "Supplies and Accounts," in the act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, approved March 3, 1903, for "Provisions, Navy," shall not be so construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as to deprive midshipmen on sea duty of the benefit of commuted rations as provided by section 1577 of the Revised Statutes. The Senate on motion of Mr. Hale also passed this resolution on Dec. 15, omitting the words "on sea duty." In explanation of this resolution in the House, Mr. Hemenway said: "By a typographical error which occurred in the Naval Appropriation bill the midshipmen are cut out of commutation money, amounting to about a hundred dollars a year, which was evidently not intended to be done. The allowance is authorized by law, and this provision cutting them out of it was a mistake. The boys need their money for Christmas. The money is provided and has been provided in the past. It is authorized by statute law. Simply by a typographical error they are cut out of it this year, and the reason for now coming in with this provision is because the urgent deficiency bill will not pass before the holidays and these boys will be left without their money for Christmas."

Chairman Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has appointed the following sub-committees of that committee: No. 1, Appropriations for the Naval Establishment: Mr. Foss, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Butler, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Tate, Mr. Rixey; No. 2, Organization, Rank and Pay: Mr. Cousins, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Foss, Mr. Loud, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Tate, Mr. Kitchen; No. 3, Ordnance and Navy Yards: Mr. Vreeland, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Butler, Mr. Cousins, Mr. Rixey, Mr. Vandiver, Mr. Wade.

No. 4, Construction, Repairs and Steam Engineering: Mr. Loud, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Mudd, Mr. Vreeland, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Vandiver, Mr. Wade. No. 5, Navigation, Equipment, Supplies and Miscellaneous: Mr. Roberts, Mr. Mudd, Mr. Vreeland, Mr. Loud, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Vandiver, Mr. Wade. No. 6, Naval Academy and Marine Corps: Mr. Mudd, Mr. Butler, Mr. Brick, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Myer, Mr. Tate, Mr. Rixey. No. 7, Naval Law: Mr. Brick, Mr. Cousins, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Rixey, Mr. Vandiver, Mr. Wade. No. 8, Private Bills: Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Brick, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Tate, Mr. Kitchen.

The House on Dec. 15 took up the consideration of the annual pension appropriation bill, H.R. 6758, devoting much time to the discussion of almost everything except pensions, including the situation in Panama, rural free delivery and reciprocity with Cuba. The bill was taken up again on Dec. 17, and after three hours of additional discussions of irrelevant subjects it was finally passed. It carries an expenditure of approximately \$128,000,000.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House a recommendation that there be inserted in the Sundry Civil bill a section providing for the appropriation of \$12,000 for three thousand "medals of honor," to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices or improved designs, as heretofore issued, to be presented in the name of Congress to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and to those who formerly served as such, as have most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities, and also to replace by such medals those that have been already issued under the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862, and section six of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

The House has received from the Secretary of the Navy additional estimates of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905; to be included in the Naval Ap-

propriation bill, as follows: Pay Marine Corps, \$2,600; new magazine for Naval Academy, \$7,000.

The President Dec. 15 transmitted to Congress, in compliance with law, a statement from the War Department of the land owned by the United States and under the control of the Department. It includes the following properties: Gettysburg National Park, 1,349.34 acres; Shiloh National Park, 3,059.72 acres; Antietam battlefield, 34.95 acres; Vicksburg National Military Park, 1,229.07 acres; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, 6,817.70 acres. In all 12,490.84 acres.

The Senate Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1842) to provide for compensation for certain employees of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, adopt as their report the report made during the first session of the last Congress, on a similar bill which passed the Senate, which well states the facts in this case, with the addition of the following amendment: "For Executive Department, to pay the employees of the Executive Office, \$8,914.10; for certain employees in the offices of the Adjutant General, Paymaster General and Chief of Engineers, War Department, \$2,137.90, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, contained in his letter of June 9, 1902; and for clerks employed at headquarters of the Marine Corps, \$1,186.98, in accordance with the recommendation of the commandant of said corps and of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy." With this amendment the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has already finished its hearings on the Army Appropriation Bill. Secretary Root and all of the War Department chiefs of staff departments appeared before the committee this week and were heard as to the needs of their respective departments or corps. It is the intention of the committee to get rid of the bill at the earliest possible date.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1665, Rev. Stat., the Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a statement submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., of the expenditures, and of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, altered, and repaired, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, at the Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass. It shows a total expenditure at Springfield for the year ending June 30, 1903, of \$1,501,767.82.

The clerk of the Court of Claims, in pursuance of Section 1057, Rev. Stat., transmitted to Congress a statement of all judgments rendered by said court for the year ended Dec. 5, 1903, amounts thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which said judgments were rendered. Judgments to the amounts named were awarded to the following officers of the Army and Navy: Army—Francis H. Hardie, \$200; William H. Givens, \$261.46; Andrew Geddes, \$3,705; William R. Collins, \$67.17. Navy—Charles A. Adams, \$47.67; Chauncey Thomas \$258.03; Walter S. Crosley (a), \$394; Walter M. Irwin, \$282.76; Charles M. Thomas (a), \$97.42; Edward E. Hayden, \$840.82; Chapman C. Todd, \$188.18; P. Roller Richardson, \$36.45; William H. Reeder, \$57; Henry E. Odell, \$131.88; James S. Taylor, \$121.16; Albert C. Engard (a), \$133.70; Mark St. C. Ellis, \$63.11; George S. Willits, \$54.14; Charles M. Thomas (a), \$568.29. The cases marked (a) are appealed cases. Among the other appealed cases are those of John Smith, enlisted man, U.S.N., awarded \$376 in a case involving the legality of a court-martial, and Samuel Allen awarded \$314.76, pay of officer of Volunteers. Eugene M. Shinkle was awarded \$116.67, pay of officer of Volunteers. Congressional bills of interest to the Services appear on page 418.

At a meeting of the Cabinet this week it was decided to call the attention of Major General MacArthur, U.S.A., to the report that has been published, crediting him with having stated to Colonel Jones of the Hawaiian National Guard that in all probability war will take place between the United States and Germany "in the near future." That German interests are growing to such an extent in South America that the strain upon the Monroe Doctrine will eventually result in a conflict. General MacArthur is reported by Colonel Jones as saying: "Hawaii being a strategic point, no nation will make an attempt upon the shores of the Pacific States until the capture of the Hawaiian Islands has been effected." When this matter was cabled from Honolulu this week Major General MacArthur was in Hawaii on a tour of inspection. General MacArthur telegraphed to the War Department Dec. 18 that he never officially stated that war between this country and Germany would occur in the near future. His statements on this subject were made only in private conversation. The War Department has accepted this explanation. The Chief of the General Staff on Dec. 18 officially called upon Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, retired, to explain an alleged interview with him, in which he was quoted as saying: "I have just this to say about the President's appointment of General Wood to be major general: It is generally unpopular with Army men. I have yet to hear of a single Army officer approving it. Such appointments tend to unsettle the Army and injure its morale. That is to say, they discourage and disappoint officers who have given their whole lives to their profession, a large number of them having given forty or more years to service without incurring criticism or failing in any duty."

It is believed that General Crozier has done much to shorten and simplify paper work in the War Department by his action of this week in filing a formal protest against the large amount of paper work involved in looking after the appropriations for the various institutions under his charge. It is understood that General Crozier has prepared a draft of a clause which will combine all the appropriations made for specific objects by the various arsenals and depots and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground under one title. The object of the proposed legislation is to simplify the accounting for funds, the objects of which are similar in character. The legislation recommended is directly in the line with that now in force in the Pay Department of the Army, where about eighty-five specific appropriations are accounted for under the heading "Pay of the Army."

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, a judge on the bench of the New York Supreme Court, as president of the board having charge of the national homes for disabled soldiers, has filed with the War Department a protest against the law proposing to admit Confederate veterans to the homes. General McMahon says that the bill should be defeated if for no other reason than on the ground that

its provisions contemplate a reward of one of the greatest crimes which can be perpetrated against this Government. Aside from this he thinks that the Confederate veterans would be too proud to accept this bounty and that if they were to enter the homes the battles of the Civil War would be fought over again with such vigor that the police would have to interfere. General McMahon is quoted as saying: "The occupants of the homes are dying off in large numbers, as might be expected of men of their ages. It will soon become a question of what shall be done with the buildings and grounds. They are not destined to be occupied much longer. Some of them will possibly be converted into health resorts for Army and Navy people, or used as encampment grounds for militia and the Army. Even this probable use will not dispose of all of the places."

A volume of much interest to the organized militia was issued by the War Department this week in the form of a complete bound copy of the annual report of the Acting Adjutant General of the Army. In many ways the volume is a curiosity in the way of an annual report. The appendices of the report, which are very voluminous and nearly entirely devoted to the affairs of the militia, have been sandwiched in the body of the main report of Acting Adjutant General Hall, and are labeled "exhibits." It seems that the report was put up in this manner to get around an economical requirement of the Government, which is that only 1,000 copies of an annual report having appendices may be printed, whereas several thousand copies may be published if the report is without such features. In view of the great demand there will surely be for the report of Acting Adjutant General Hall by the organized militia as well as by the Regular Army, it was necessary that some means be devised to get around the appendices requirement, and some ingenious mind at the War Department thought out the method adopted. The "exhibits" consist largely of reports from the adjutants general of the various States, regulations of interest to the organized militia, and inspection reports of the militia.

Although the State Department has not yet requested that a warship be placed at the disposal of Gen. Rafael Reyes, Colombian special envoy, when he has completed his mission and is ready to return home, the Navy Department is prepared to respond promptly to such a request. It is possible the battleship Texas might be selected for this mission in the event that the mission of General Reyes is concluded within a short time. The Texas is now at New Orleans, which would probably be the port of embarkation for General Reyes when he starts back to Colombia. It is learned that a number of officials of the Administration are in favor of extending this courtesy to General Reyes in recognition of his endeavors to preserve the peace between Colombia and Panama and of the honorable manner in which he has conducted his negotiations at Washington.

Despatches of Dec. 17 from Colon state that the U.S. S. cruiser Atlanta, Comdr. William H. Turner, U.S.N., commanding, returned to that port on Dec. 17 from the Gulf of Darien. En route she overhauled a Colombian ship with troops aboard. The Atlanta also discovered 500 Colombian troops encamped on the Western shore of the Gulf near the mouth of the Atrato River. Commander Turner landed a detachment of marines. The Colombian commander protested against the presence of the marines in Colombian territory and refused permission for them to proceed further. Thereupon the Americans returned to the Atlanta.

An important change in divisions and departments of the Army has been ordered to go into effect on Jan. 15. The full details will be found under our Army head in this issue. In place of the present arrangement of one division and eleven departments, there will be five divisions and twelve departments. Added to the list of the general officers not now department commanders are Brig. Gens. J. M. Lee, T. H. Barry and W. H. Carter. Several general officers have yet to be assigned for permanent command of departments. These are the Department of the East and Department of California.

The following shows the senior and junior officer in relative rank in each grade in the Army down to and including the rank of major: Major generals: 1, Henry C. Corbin; 7, Leonard Wood. Brigadier generals: 1, Adolphus W. Greely; 26, Thomas H. Barry. Colonels: 1, Charles W. Larned; 104, Edgar S. Dudley. Lieutenant colonels: 1, Gustave J. Fieberger; 126, George M. Dunn. Majors: 1, John C. Muhlenberg; 357, Hamilton Rowan. It will be observed that the senior colonel and the senior lieutenant colonel are both professors at the Military Academy.

In addition to marines previously landed from the U.S. S. Dixie at Colon, 330 additional men were disembarked on Dec. 16 and took train for Empire station near Panama, where they will be quartered in the canal company's houses, which already have been repaired and made fit to receive them. The force, it is almost unnecessary to state, is thoroughly equipped, and all precautions to insure the health of the marines have been taken.

The board appointed by Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to recommend certain changes in the uniform of the Marine Corps and to suggest an indoor dress uniform for the marine band has been holding sessions this week in the Mills building, many of the samples having arrived.

All members of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, who have not already voted, are requested to send their ballots on the proposed constitutional amendments to Major A. C. Sharpe, the national secretary, as soon as possible.

We learn that a company has been formed in England under the name of Ammonal Explosives, Limited, with a capital of £100,000, which will manufacture this new explosive which is described in an article appearing in another column.

In a General Order from the Department of the East, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, Major General Corbin calls attention to the lax manner of performing guard duty at Plattsburg Barracks.

PANAMA NOTES.

Unless definite information is received that a formidable Colombian army is marching on the Isthmus, the marines now there will be relied on to preserve order and afford protection to Panama until after the ratification of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty by the Senate without the assistance of the Army. When the treaty is ratified the administration will then decide what course to follow with its obligation under Article I. of the treaty, which provides: "The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama." This important question involved has already received serious consideration from the joint Army and Navy Board, although no definite decision has yet been reached. The expectation in high official circles is that after the ratification of the treaty a small force of troops will be sent to the Isthmus to relieve the marines. The line of demarcation between the mission of the Marine Corps and the Army is very clear in this case, so long as the marines are relied upon to deal with the temporary situation, but when the situation becomes a permanent one and the United States decides to occupy the territory of Panama for the purpose of fulfilling her treaty obligations, the Army must then be relied upon. With some officials who have given attention to the matter the suggestion finds favor that the best ultimate solution for the carrying out of this first article of the treaty would be the organization of a native constabulary along the general lines of the Philippine Scouts. It might be necessary at first to officer these men with Americans, but eventually a competent and well trained body of natives could be obtained. Serious objections are raised to the permanent occupation of the Isthmus with American troops, the paramount one of which is the terrible climatic conditions which our soldiers would be forced to undergo. The report of Surgeon Smith, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, gives, according to officers who have served in that section, an accurate account of conditions there. It is admitted that it will probably be always desirable, if not necessary, to keep a small body of troops in Panama and Colon to man the fortifications which will be erected in the terminal cities of the canal, but by the time these are completed it is hoped that sanitary conditions, and especially of those cities, will be greatly improved. An argument in favor of the establishment of a native constabulary is that it would keep the Panamanians busy and give them a satisfactory substitute for their traditional and time honored occupation of creating revolutions.

Among recent developments relating to the Republic of Panama, special interest attaches to a resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar on Dec. 9, and to an address delivered at a banquet of the Quill Club of New York by Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, on the evening of Dec. 15. Senator Hoar's resolution requests the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest," to communicate to the Senate such facts as will show whether, at the time of the ratification of the treaty with the Republic of Panama, that province, Panama, had successfully established its independence, had lawfully adopted a constitution and had given authority to the persons with whom said treaty purports to have been made to negotiate and ratify the same; also, whether Colombia was prevented by the action of the United States or by any officer or force of the United States from attempting to prevent the secession of Panama and what instructions, if any, had been given by the Government of the United States to such officers, whether civil, military or naval, and whether, if any action had been taken by such officers without special authority, what action was so taken, and whether such action has been approved or disapproved by the Government of the United States; also, at what time information of any revolution or resistance to the Government of Colombia in Panama was received by the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, and whether any information was received of any expected or intended revolution before it occurred, and the date of such information.

To some extent the address of Mr. Loomis may perhaps foreshadow the Government's attitude on the Panama question, as well as the tenor of its reply to Senator Hoar's inquiry. Mr. Loomis declared that the Government had no apologies to offer for its action, that the rejection of the Panama Canal Treaty by the Colombian Senate was an unfriendly act toward the United States and that Colombia had resolved, after defeating the treaty, to confiscate the rights and property of the present Panama Canal Company. "I may safely assert," Mr. Loomis continued, "that the Government of France would not have stood serenely by and witnessed the pillage of thousands of her people through the act which Bogota politicians devised for the looting of the French company of \$40,000,000. The moment that the cables flashed from Bogota to Paris the astounding news that the extension of the French concession was cancelled, a French squadron from Martinique would have borne down upon the Isthmus and perhaps landed marines at Colon and sent them across the Isthmus to Panama, and along the line of the canal to protect the interests and property of French citizens. There would, in all probability, have been an armed conflict between France and Colombia, or France at least would have felt herself compelled to hold the Isthmus for a long period. This would have wrought immediately and poignantly upon the sensibilities of the American people in respect to the Monroe Doctrine, and we should no doubt have found ourselves viewing France with annoying apprehension. The French warships might easily have been followed by those of England and Holland; and Panama, like the Balkan States, might well have been expected to furnish the spark to set half the world in flames." Mr. Loomis contends, therefore, that the recognition of the Republic of Panama by the United States was a courageous act in behalf of the peace of the world. He holds moreover that the de facto government was in penable possession of the country, that the action of the United States was in strict accord with its traditional custom and that the Government at Washington is proceeding fairly and lawfully under the treaty of 1846. In so far as it discloses the attitude of the Government toward Panama and Colombia the address of Mr. Loomis is both timely and interesting.

Secretary Moody has been seriously considering the question of sending Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, to the Isthmus on a trip to inspect the situation there. The importance of Marine Corps legislation, which is soon to come before Congress, makes the presence in Washington at this time of the Commandant almost necessary, but if it is found that his services can be spared temporarily, it is the wish of the Secretary that General Elliott shall proceed south

on the Dixie, when that vessel reaches Philadelphia from Colon to take on board the new battalion of marines that is being organized for service in the Caribbean Sea, which will be known as the Caribbean Sea battalion. General Elliott has served on the Isthmus in command of detachments of marines that have been landed there to preserve order during revolutions, and there are few officers in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who have a better knowledge of conditions there than General Elliott, or in whom the President and the Secretary repose as much confidence. For this reason it is felt his inspection of the Isthmus with a view to determining how long the marines had best remain there, where their camps should be located, how their health can best be cared for and the numerous other important matters which this country will be called upon to decide in connection with the preservation of order on the Isthmus, would be of the greatest value. If General Elliott goes to the Isthmus it is probable he will continue his inspection to Guantanamo, Culebra and San Juan. He has not visited these stations since assuming command of the Marine Corps and he feels, as does the Secretary, that he will be enabled to grasp the situation and the needed improvements at these points much more quickly after a personal inspection of them. If it is not found practicable for General Elliott to go South at this time, he will probably make the trip in the spring, and the Dolphin or another ship will be placed at his disposal.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has been supplied with detailed data compiled by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, concerning the Panama railroad. It is not expected that the Navy Department will be called upon to manage this property, which passes into the hands of this country upon the exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty, but Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, felt that it would be valuable information for the Navy Department to possess and requested its compilation. The data also show the capacity of the road, with special reference to the transportation of construction material. The data have not been made public.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., and a company of marines, fully equipped for field service, were landed from the U.S.S. Prairie at Colon Dec. 14 and immediately started by train for Panama. The destination of the marines is said to be Yaviza, up the San Miguel Gulf and Tuira River, as a matter of precaution against rumored intended movements of Colombian troops into Panama territory.

MARTIAL LAW IN COLORADO.

Colonel Verdeckberg, commanding the forces of the Colorado National Guard, on duty at Cripple Creek, called out to preserve order, ignored the writ of habeas corpus on Dec. 12, sued out in the District Court for Victor Pool, an alleged rioter, held a prisoner in the guard house. Attorney Crump, who appeared before Judge Seeds, for the military officials, pointed out that martial law existed, and the troops were in full control of the proclaimed district, that their only authority was the Governor, and that under the circumstances they would elect to hold the prisoner. Mr. Crump devoted most of his time to the decision made by the Supreme Court of Idaho in what he argued was a similar case to that pending. Crump was requested by the court to cite a case similar to that of the Idaho decision in any other record in this country or in England, and the judge and the attorney for the military had a heated little argument. Attorney Crump intimated that no matter what the decision of the court was, there was martial law in Teller County, and that the writ of habeas corpus could be suspended only by the Governor.

Judge Seeds declared in a lengthy argument that the military authorities were subservient to the civil, and in his decision referred to the fact that the first proclamation of Governor Penbody which the militia was sent to Teller County, said that they were ordered out to assist in helping the civil authorities to carry out the law laid down in the constitution of the State. He also called attention to the fact that twenty or more prisoners who have been confined in the bull pen have been relieved on writs of habeas corpus issued through the district court, and many of those are now confined in the county jail, which is under the full supervision of the military authorities, on bonds ranging from \$15,000 to as high as \$30,000. He also said that probably it was the first instance in the history of jurisprudence where a governor, a king or a president ever issued a proclamation denying the writ of habeas corpus for one single individual in a county, community or country where it was alleged that it was in a state of insurrection, where all other citizens were not subject to the same kind of law.

The Judge issued an order for the delivery of the prisoner Pool to the civil authorities.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Press despatches of Dec. 11 from Manila state that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, has severely punished the Moros in the Island of Jolo, who appear to have plotted to capture the town of the same name. They attempted to sneak 700 men inside the walls of the city, contemplating a surprise of the Americans. After the defeat of the natives General Wood spent five days in conferring with the dattos, with the result that he issued a proclamation declaring slavery abolished. This was in accordance with a law passed by the legislative council of the Moro provinces last October. The headmen promised to obey. General Wood is expected to come to Manila soon to propose a scheme to the Government for the establishment of the Moros on land assigned to them by the authorities. The headmen and sultans, according to this plan, will receive tracts of sufficient size to insure them incomes from the rentals.

The Philippine Commission has reduced the eligibility of judges from thirty to twenty-five years. It has also appointed Beekman Winthrop, formerly assistant executive secretary of the commission, as a judge of the Court of First Instance.

Senator Frye introduced a bill in the United States Senate on Dec. 8 providing that on and after July 1, 1904, under penalty of forfeiture, no merchandise shall be transported by sea or any passengers be carried between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippines in any other vessels than those sailing under the flag of the United States. The bill does not apply the coasting laws in their entirety to trade between the Philippines and the United States, as was done in the cases of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, but simply restricts the transportation of freight and passengers to American vessels.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Georgine Pike, daughter of Mrs. Ambrose Clothier Pike, of Glens Falls, N.Y., was married Dec. 9, 1903, in Corning, N.Y., to Lieut. Malcolm P. Andrus, Art. Corps. Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Christ church, officiated. The marriage ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Robert H. Canfield, in the presence of about forty relatives and immediate friends. Decorations of American flags, laurel, palms and red carnations added to the brilliancy of the occasion which, with the sweet music from the orchestra, gladdened those present. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Morris Pike, and her only attendant was Mrs. Belin Voorhees, of Baltimore, Md., for whom she was maid of honor recently. Mr. William Otto, of Buffalo, the groom's brother-in-law, acted as best man. A tempting breakfast was served, after which the happy couple departed 'mid showers of rice and other tokens of good luck.

Advices from Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 13 state that Niel Gray, jr., president of the Oswego Machine Company, has announced that the engagement of his sister, Elsie, to Ensign Thomas Ward, jr., U.S.N., son of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., has been broken by mutual consent. At present Miss Gray is traveling on the Pacific coast with her father.

Miss Grace Spencer, eldest daughter of Brig. Gen. Bird Spencer, of Passaic, N.J., Inspector General of Rifle Practice, National Guard of New Jersey, was married to Dr. Willard Foster Doolittle, of No. 242 West 104th street, New York, Dec. 15 in St. Stephen's Episcopal church, in West 69th street, New York city.

Mr. William Wheeler Mulford, of New York, a nephew of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., was married Dec. 15 to Miss Phoebe Howison Clark, a descendant of Patrick Henry, in South Boston, Va.

Gunner Patrick Hill, U.S.N., and Miss Dixie Almira Plummer were married at Portsmouth, Va., on Dec. 8 by Rev. Father Brady. Gunner Owen Hill, U.S.N., brother of the groom, was best man.

Gen. and Mrs. George H. Burton have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathro Burton, to Lieut. George Lee, son of Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. The wedding will take place in April.

A wedding of interest to Army people took place on Wednesday, Dec. 2, when 1st Lieut. Jesse Ralph Harris, Medical Department, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, was married to Miss Belle Millar, daughter of Mr. John A. Millar, of Ashland avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. The ceremony occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, and was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends. The fair young bride looked very sweet in a simple gown of white organdy, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Lieutenant Harris was in full dress uniform. After a short stay at Fort Myer, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris sail for the Philippines by the Mediterranean route. Lieutenant Harris formerly resided at Fort Porter, and has made many friends in Buffalo.

RECENT DEATHS.

Chief Engr. Augustus H. Able, U.S.N., retired, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10 of paralysis, entered the Navy on Feb. 21, 1861, as a third assistant engineer, and served throughout the Civil War. In April, 1863, during the time of the naval operations around Vicksburg, he was promoted to be second assistant engineer. On Dec. 1, 1864, he was made first assistant, which rank he held until the close of the war. On Feb. 24, 1874, he was appointed assistant engineer with the rank of lieutenant, and less than a year later was made chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander. In 1893 his rank was raised to commander. When the Engineer Corps was abolished as a separate branch of the Service, Commander Able was given the rank of captain and was retired Feb. 27, 1899, for incapacity, resulting from incident of service. Of the Captain's thirty-one years of active service, seventeen years and five months were spent at sea and fifteen years and five months on shore duty. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He leaves a widow and one son.

Charles W. Browne, father of Major E. H. Browne, 2d U.S. Inf., died at Farmer's Creek, Mich., Nov. 28, 1903, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. John H. Van Antwerp, who died at Albany, N.Y., in his eighty-first year, was the father of the widow of Major J. W. MacMurray, U.S.A., and Mrs. J. R. Stanton, wife of Pay Insp. J. R. Stanton, U.S.N.

Mrs. Mary McQuary Hall, wife of George W. Hall, M.D., and mother of Capt. Herman Hall, 21st U.S. Inf., died on Oct. 9 in St. Louis, Mo., aged 69 years.

Miss Daisy B. Hodgson, daughter of Capt. D. B. Hodgson, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.

The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N., who died at Stratford, Conn., Dec. 10, took place from the Naval Academy chapel, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 14, after which the remains were interred in the Naval Academy cemetery, beside those of his wife, who was buried there in 1901. The remains of the late Admiral, accompanied by his son, Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and a few relatives and friends, were brought to Annapolis, where Chaplain H. H. Clark, U. S. N., conducted the funeral services. Among those present were Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor and Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy, arranged all details for the funeral and commanded the cortege. The funeral escort from the chapel to the cemetery consisted of the brigade of midshipmen, under command of Commander Fullam, and the battalion of marines, commanded by Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., headed by the Naval Academy band. The honorary pall-bearers were Rear Admiral A. H. McCormack, U.S.N., retired; Paym. T. T. Caswell, U.S.N., retired; Medical Director T. C. Walton, U.S.N., retired; Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., retired; Comdr. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., and Comdr. J. K. Barton, U.S.N.

Capt. Robert C. Lee, who died in Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, of stomach trouble, was a brother of General Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., Major John M. Lee and Capt. Dan M. Lee of Stafford county, and a nephew of Robert E. Lee. Captain Lee served in the Confederate Navy during the Civil War and was a Mason, a member of Washington Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria.

Lieut. Nelson Bronson, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly

at his home, 38 East 5th street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 15. He was 1st sergeant in the 8th Connecticut Volunteers Sept. 25, 1861, and served through the Civil War, rising to the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, and assigned to the 42d Infantry July 28, 1866, and was retired as a 1st lieutenant in the 6th Infantry for wounds in the line of duty Nov. 30, 1879.

Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, daughter of the late Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, and sister of Rev. Frank Thompson, chaplain, U.S.N., died at Victoria, N.C., Nov. 15.

Mary Aileen O'Keefe, daughter of Post Commissary Sergeant J. O'Keefe, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16.

General Wade, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has notified the War Department that Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 27th Inf., died in the hospital at Manila Dec. 17 of malarial fever. He was appointed from New York a cadet to the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1879, and a 2d lieutenant in the 1st Infantry Oct. 30, 1884. He reached the grade of captain March 2, 1899. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry school of 1899.

Col. B. Frank Eshelman, Judge Advocate General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, died at his home, in Lancaster, Dec. 17, from a complication of diseases, aged fifty-six years.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. S. Yates, U.S.M.C., at Markham, Va., Dec. 4.

Medical Director W. K. Scofield, U.S.N., has left Stamford, Conn., for Cocoa, Florida.

Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th U.S. Inf., has arrived at Vancouver Barracks from Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Captain Hartmann, U.S.A., is at present staying in East Orange, N.J.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Dec. 4.

Gen. Chas. L. Davis, U.S.A., has located at 23 Front street Schenectady, N.Y., which will be his permanent residence.

A daughter, Hilda Hackney, was born to the wife of Capt. S. M. Hackney, 5th U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 10.

Commander Stevens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stevens left Washington, D.C., Dec. 14 for Pensacola, Fla., where the former has been assigned to duty.

Miss Katharine Creary of Fort Douglas, Utah, is visiting Mrs. Whitman, wife of Capt. F. H. Whitman, at Fort Russell, Wyoming, and will remain until after the holidays.

Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., now on duty at Marine Headquarters, Washington, has taken quarters for the winter at 1833 M street. Mrs. Magill will be a real addition to the social life of the capital.

Capt. Asa Walker, U.S.N., who relinquished command of the U.S.S. San Francisco on the European Station a short time since, was a passenger on the American liner New York, which arrived at New York city Dec. 14.

The Crown Prince of China, it is said, will come to the United States next summer, and will witness the annual Yale-Harvard boat race, under the escort of Wong Kai Kah, a Yale graduate, who is Chinese commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

Capt. W. R. Dashiell, 24th U.S. Inf., has been spending a two months' leave of absence visiting friends in the East, accompanied by Mrs. Dashiell. On January 14 they will arrive at Fort Harrison, Mont., where Captain Dashiell will report for duty.

Mrs. Alex. Macomb Wetherill will remain at "The Tilden," No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York city, during the winter. Mrs. Wetherill has with her Miss Margaret Ayer, whose mother, Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, died of pneumonia Nov. 25 after a few days' illness.

Miss Diven, Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum and their niece, Miss Alice Diven, left Elmira, N.Y., Dec. 8, for New York city, and with Miss Eleanor Diven Silsbee sailed on Dec. 10 for Naples in the Lahn of the North German Lloyd, expecting to remain in Italy for the winter and in early spring go to France, sailing for home in April or May.

Miss Tyler Cooke of Baltimore, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Walter Croasley, for the past few weeks, is now visiting Mrs. Catharine Spencer Ball of Philadelphia. During the past week Miss Cooke has been the guest of honor at several dinners, one being given by Mrs. William Diston at her country place on Chestnut Hill; another by Miss Elsie Taylor at the Bellevue, and one by Mrs. Willard Porter of Wilmington, Del.

Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., who has been investigating the remount system of the British Army with a view to reporting to the General Staff of the United States Army, had a farewell interview with Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of War, on Dec. 12, and leaves England for the Transvaal. Every facility was afforded General Carter in England to study the remount system there, and he expresses his great appreciation of the friendly spirit of the War Office officials and especially of the Remount Bureau, which arranged for his investigation.

The West Point Mess inaugurated their new mess building last Saturday night with a dinner, which was a triumph of the culinary art. Colonel Mills presided and at the close of the dinner made a brief speech, in which he gave an account of the history of the building, which cost something over \$100,000 and is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, being in fact a club house admirably designed and equipped. The toast to "The President" was then drunk standing, followed by the singing of "America." Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., responded to the Military Academy and was received by the graduates present with a degree of cordiality and enthusiasm that could not be excelled, for the General in his administration of the Adjutant General's office has always shown a warm and intelligent interest in the prosperity of the Academy. "Benny Havens" was then sung, after which Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, responded to the Army. The General warned his hearers that he is now an alderman, and being one of the city fathers, it was incumbent upon him to see that they behaved themselves when they came to town. Colonel Thompson, a graduate of the Naval Academy, responded to the Navy, and Gen. Alexander S. Webb to the "West Point Mess." Excellent music was furnished by the band.

The invitations to the children's party, to be given at the White House on Dec. 26, have been sent out.

Major R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lane, with their two children, have taken an apartment at 912 19th street, N.W., Washington.

Captain Neville, U.S.N., and Mrs. Neville, with Admiral John A. Howell, U.S.N., have moved into Washington from their country place.

Mrs. Loud, wife of Major John T. Loud, U.S.A., is visiting friends in Philadelphia. Miss Loud is at West Point, N.Y., until after the holidays.

Mrs. Kimball, wife of Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., has returned to Washington and is with her sister, Mrs. Gordon, widow of Captain Gordon, U.S.A.

Mrs. La Tourrette, of 1717 Corcoran street, N.W., Washington, is having a visit from her granddaughter, Miss Marie Cavanaugh, daughter of Major Harry Cavanaugh, U.S.A.

Miss Hodge, daughter of the late Colonel Hodge, U.S.A., is passing a week with Mrs. and Miss Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, prior to visiting her brother in New York.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., U.S.A., and his charming young bride will visit Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey during the holidays at their home, 2012 Columbia Road, Washington.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, U.S.A., is among the guests invited to the dinner to be given by Major General Roe and staff of New York at Delmonico's on the evening of Dec. 22, in honor of the State rifle team.

Col. Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy, captain 1st Cavalry, and Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cavalry, are among those suggested for promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Captain Pendleton, U.S.M.C., will receive the guests at the officers' dance given at the Washington Navy Yard on Friday evening, Dec. 18.

Mrs. Gehual is visiting her sister, Mrs. Perry, wife of Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., at their home, 2003 I street, N.W., Washington. Capt. John A. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry will pass the holidays at Rye, N.Y., with the parents of Mrs. Perry.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: Edward L. Reagan, McDonough, Ga.; Carleton G. Chapman, alternate, Macon, Ga.; H. Quigg Fletcher, alternate, Jackson, Ga.; Frank Joseph Okoneski, Wausau, Wis.

The officers stationed at the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., gave a dance Friday, Dec. 18, under the patronage of Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, commandant, and Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Capt. Joseph H. Pendleton, of the Marine Corps.

The friends of Mrs. Peter Wainwright are pained to hear of her illness. Mrs. Wainwright is a sister of Col. Dangerfield Parker, U.S.A., and is passing this winter with Col. and Mrs. Parker at their apartment in the Mendota on Columbia Road, Washington.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, Medical Department, U.S.A., made an interesting address before the Medical Society of the University of Michigan on Dec. 10, his subject being "Army Medical Service." Major Birmingham was graduated from the university in 1876.

The friends of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson are pained to hear of the extreme illness of their daughter, Mrs. Hancock, at their home, 2006 R street, N.W., Washington. Mrs. Hancock was Miss Jennie Williamson and had many warm friends at the Capital, where she lived before her marriage.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Dec. 16: Lieut. F. M. Hartsock, U.S.A.; Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lyon; Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, U.S.A.; Col. E. P. Ewers, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. C. Foy, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. E. W. MacKinlay, U.S.A.; Capt. C. J. Manly, U.S.A.; Ensign C. A. Abele, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. K. Mizner, Major E. F. Glenn, U.S.A., and Mrs. James Rockwell.

Miss Ella Warfield is visiting Gen. and Mrs. James G. Payne at their home on Massachusetts avenue, Washington. Miss Warfield is a first cousin of Governor Warfield, of Maryland, and she has many friends at the Capital, where she was so often the guest of the late President Harrison's family at the White House, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. McKee, who was Miss Mamie Harrison.

Capt. Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., who recently returned from Colon, with Mrs. Delano is visiting New York where he will undergo a course of special treatment for impaired hearing precedent to examination for promotion. Captain Delano has been a sufferer from the same trouble for several years, and the best treatment seems to have had but slight effect. Capt. and Mrs. Delano will probably return to Washington in time for the Christmas holidays.

Justice Marean, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, has granted alimony and counsel fee to Mrs. Myrtle G. Phillips, wife of Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th U.S. Inf., in his suit against his wife for absolute divorce. Captain Phillips names as co-respondent an officer of the Army now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. He alleges that the officer and Mrs. Phillips were on too friendly terms between September and December, 1901. Mrs. Phillips denies the charges, and in her amended answer alleges that Captain Phillips has been intimate with the wife of a flour merchant and with an actress.

Harper and Brothers are to publish in March a story by Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., retired. Captain Curtis's ability as a writer has evidently been inherited by his son, Mr. Warden Allan Curtis, for his story, "The Strange Adventures of Mr. Middleton," published recently by Herbert Stone, of Chicago, has received most favorable notices from the press all over the country. Mr. Curtis was graduated in 1889 from the University of Wisconsin, where Captain Curtis is now head of the Department of Military Science. He was born at Fort Sumner, N.M., and raised amid Army surroundings.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., held her first at home on Dec. 15 at her home in Washington. The spacious drawing room was crowded with her many friends. The Army and Navy, as well as Washington resident society, was well represented. Mrs. Humphrey was assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Humphrey and Mrs. McWhorter Thomas. Miss Helen Humphrey and Mrs. Capron presided in the tea room, where they were surrounded by Washington's young smart set. Mrs. Humphrey was handsomely gowned in white just, while the Misses Humphrey wore pink chiffon. Mrs. Thomas was gowned in an exquisite lilac chiffon white. Mrs. Capron wore black lace.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Croasley have as their guests the Misses Scpell of Norfolk, Virginia.

Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Fuger are now comfortably settled at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

A son, John H. Farrell Haskell, was born to the wife of Lieut. W. N. Haskell, 9th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 5.

According to advices from Berlin, a thousand specifications of cruelty were laid against Lieutenant Schilling of the 98th Infantry of the German Army, whose trial began at Metz Dec. 14.

Lieut. Fritz Louis Sandos, U.S.N., who has just completed his cruise in the Philippines, is now on leave at his home in Louisiana. Mrs. Sandos, who has just returned from Japan, is visiting in Baltimore.

Capt. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., has bought the residence number 2139 N street, Washington, D.C., formerly occupied by Capt. Henry Newcomer, U.S.A., Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Paris, reviewed companies A, F and G of the 12th N.Y. at the armory on Dec. 15, in command of Captain Benkard, and was pleasantly entertained.

Mrs. Chandler, wife of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., in command of the torpedo flotilla now en route for Manila, with her mother, Mrs. Edson, has sailed for Europe where they will spend their time during the absence of Lieutenant Chandler on the Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., was on Dec. 14 reported seriously ill at his country home at Oakdale, Long Island, N.Y., suffering from a severe attack of heart failure. The Admiral at last accounts is in a slightly improved condition. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, the latter a sister of Mrs. Ludlow, have been notified.

T. Jenkins Hains, son of Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., who with his wife and one sailor was en route to the Bahamas in a thirty foot sloop, was, it is reported, caught in a heavy gale off the coast of Georgia Dec. 14, which capsized the sloop. Mr. and Mrs. Hains were fortunately picked up by a coast steamer and landed at Brunswick, Ga. The fate of the sailor is unknown.

Lieutenant Commander de Faramond, naval attaché of the French Embassy, called on President Roosevelt on Dec. 14 in Washington, D.C., in full uniform, and presented to him a specially bound copy of the French Annual. The copy was presented at the request of President Loubet of France, who had it bound in leather and embossed in red and gold.

Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale University, gave a very interesting address before the members of Squadron A, of New York, on the evening of Dec. 15 at the armory of the Squadron, which was highly appreciated by Major Bridgman and his officers and men. The subject of the lecture was the "Waterloo Campaign," and Professor Wheeler presented his discourse in a most entertaining manner.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Mrs. Rodgers, their son, Frederick, and four of their servants were threatened with asphyxiation from coal gas in the Commandant's house at the yard early on the morning of Dec. 15. The coal gas came from a furnace in the basement of the house. Rear Admiral Rodgers awoke with a choking sensation, and after flinging open the windows, he carried his wife and son out of their rooms and summoned assistance. The Japanese servant was nearly overcome.

Capt. William H. Emory, U.S.N., commanding the United States battleship Indiana, now preparing to go out of commission at the Navy Yard, New York, is the proud possessor of a large diamond pin, the gift of an admiring crew. The presentation was made on the night of Dec. 9, when a committee of three enlisted men appointed by their companions aboard presented the pin to the Captain, with a few appropriate words. Captain Emory is about to leave the Indiana and go home until next March, when he will take charge of the receiving ship Hancock.

The War Department has been advised of the failure of Capt. Edward H. Catlin, Art. Corps, to qualify professionally in his examination for promotion to the grade of major. Captain Catlin has, in accordance with the law, been suspended from promotion for a year, when he will be re-examined. In this connection the War Department desires that attention be called to the fact that in examination for promotion the efficiency records of officers are taken into careful consideration and have a direct bearing upon the marks given officers in their professional examinations.

Colonel J. W. Scully, U.S.A., retired, who was stationed in New Orleans as District Quartermaster for several years, arrived in New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, accompanied by Mrs. Scully and Miss Scully, and engaged apartments in the St. Charles hotel. Since his retirement from the Army two years ago Colonel Scully has made his home in Atlanta. The New Orleans Picayune, referring to his visit, says: "He has a great many friends in New Orleans, and he is visiting the city now merely to see his old friends and to spend a few days for pleasure in the city in which he served so long. The Colonel is in excellent health, and though he has passed the age at which the Government has decreed a man's military usefulness to end, he is still active and vigorous, and wears his sixty-odd years as gracefully as he wore the uniform for over forty years."

Mrs. Edward Burton Johnson gave a charming Christmas euche Dec. 12 in honor of Mrs. Haskell, wife of Col. Harry L. Haskell, 3d U.S. Inf., who has lately taken charge of Fort Thomas, Ky. The charming rooms were garlanded with holly, and many flowers, fragrant as friendship offerings, graced the apartments. The head table had a picture of "Miss Christmas Holly" done in scarlet ink, by Harry Strohm, surrounded by various insignia. Mrs. Haskell was the center of attraction. She has a distinguished air and the charming, inimitable manner which seems a part of the Army and Navy men and women. Mrs. Johnson entertains with a geniality and heartiness born in generous natures. The guest of honor received a lovely piece of Rockwood. The game was spirited. Mrs. Ryland, daughter of the late distinguished Captain Aston, Madera U.D.C., bore off the first trophy, Mrs. Johns Carpenter the second. Miss Helen Gould and a party of six ladies were entertained on Saturday, Dec. 12, at Fort Thomas by Colonel and Mrs. Haskell, assisted by Mrs. Buck and Capt. and Mrs. Sample. Miss Gould and her friends expressed themselves as being delighted with Army hospitality as evinced by the 3d Infantry, and were highly pleased with beautiful Fort Thomas, and with the splendid views of the Ohio river as seen from the commanding officer's quarters.

Major and Mrs. W. B. Reynolds leave New York on the steamer Mexico, sailing on Dec. 19, for Havana, where they will spend the winter.

Alexander W. Pearson died at Vineland, N.J., Dec. 16 aged seventy-five years. He was paymaster for the Mississippi Division of the United States Navy in the War of the Rebellion. He was the last of thirteen children, his sister, Mrs. De Kraft, widow of the late Admiral De Kraft, U.S.N., passing away in November of this year.

Commander W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Southerland entertained at dinner Dec. 16, in Washington, D.C., in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody. To meet him were present General Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Elliott; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, the Paymaster General of the Navy and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, Representative Swager Sherry of Kentucky; Mrs. Richardson Clover, and Miss Southerland.

Fred H. Cooke of New Hampshire; Charles Edward Smith of Washington, D.C.; Clinton Draper Thurber of Pennsylvania, and Royal J. Mansfield of Pennsylvania have passed the mental examination for the position of Assistant Civil Engineer in the Navy. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Thurber also passed the physical examination, so their appointments are assured. In the case of Mr. Smith and Mr. Mansfield, however, there were physical disabilities which it is feared will disqualify them. This matter has been referred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for an opinion. There are at present four vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineers, and in the event that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery refuses to waive the physical shortcomings of the two candidates another examination will be necessary. Nine candidates took the examination, four failing outright.

In the list of close on 200 nominations of officers of the Army recently sent to the Senate along with the recommendation of Gen. Leonard Wood, the name of 2d Lieut. Horace Higgins, 1st Inf., which was in the original list submitted during the extra session as a recess appointment, does not appear. Lieutenant Higgins was to report to the colonel of the 1st Infantry on Dec. 1. His recess appointment was dated Oct. 10, but since that date he has conducted himself in such a manner that the War Department feels justified in dropping his name from the Army register. Higgins comes from Ohio, and while an enlisted man in the Army, having been appointed from the ranks, he earned a good record. He was formerly sergeant major of the 12th Cavalry, and worked hard for his commission. The War Department says this is one of the instances where success has spoiled a good man.

Of Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, who is Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York city, Collier's Weekly says: "Through three administrations he has been retained. Since 1895 he has been the executive directly in charge of five thousand men. Two Reform Commissioners and two from Tammany Hall have turned to him for knowledge of their duties, and a fifth is about to take office. Yet one may search through hundreds of pamphlets, reports, and bales of newspaper discussion to find only an occasional reference to Captain Gibson, 'the man behind the commissioner,' who knows the department as no one else can know it. A tall, square-shouldered deep-chested man of action, the look of the Regular Army officer is in the manner and bearing of Captain Gibson. Captain Gibson was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, as 2d lieutenant, from civil life, in 1867, and remained with the regiment until he was retired twelve years ago."

One of the most charming events of the season at Fort Wayne, Mich., was a cotillion given by Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Tayanman Friday evening, Dec. 11, in honor of their guests, Miss Helen Brooke, Miss Helen Sharpless and Miss Williamson of Philadelphia, Pa. The post hall was most beautifully decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns. The cotillion commenced at 9 o'clock, led by Capt. Campbell King, with Miss Helen Brooke as his partner, who distinguished himself as a most successful leader. The favor tables were presided over by Miss Williamson, Mrs. Duggan and Mrs. Crofton. Favors consisted of flags, tissue paper boas, footballs, pin cushions, needle books and China figures. The cotillion was danced by seventeen couples of ten figures and a march under raised flags and swords, and the popular hurdle figure was well conceived and ably carried out. Supper was served at 12.30, followed by the regular dances until a late hour. Guests from Detroit were Miss Charlotte O'Brien, Miss Louise Warren, Miss Louise O'Brien, Miss Vilo Moran, Miss Edith Corbett, Miss Hutton, Col. and Mrs. Seyburn, Mr. Hurbert O'Brien, and Mr. Henry Sanger. A reception was given at Fort Wayne by Col. and Mrs. Duggan, Thursday evening, Dec. 17. Mrs. Swain, who has been away for the past month visiting in New York and Washington, has returned to the post. Capt. F. E. Lacey, who has been confined to the house with the grip, is able to be out again.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR NON-COM. OFFICERS.

War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff.

November 11, 1903.

The Honorable, the Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to invite attention to the following report made by the General Staff relative to increasing the pay of the higher grades of non-commissioned officers of the Army, and the draft of a bill herewith embodying the recommendations made, upon which I recommend favorable action.

Very respectfully,

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

Report of the General Staff on papers relating to the increase of pay for the higher grades of non-commissioned officers of the Army.

Herewith are the following papers relating to the post non-commissioned staff:

1st. A letter from the Quartermaster General recommending that the number of post quartermaster sergeants, 150 fixed by law, be increased to 300, 100 being first class at \$45 per month, and 200 with the present pay of \$34 per month.

2d. A letter of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Rohlfing requesting that Congress be asked to increase to \$60 per month the pay of post quartermaster sergeants.

3d. A letter of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Albert E. Kratzke in which, while requesting an increase of pay to post quartermaster sergeants, he suggests \$75, the pay of master electricians.

This letter was endorsed as follows:

First Indorsement. Office of the Quartermaster, Fort Snelling, Minn., May 4, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded. I fully concur in the views

expressed by Sergeant Kratzke as to pay of post quartermaster sergeants; that these men are the hardest worked of all the non-commissioned staff will hardly be denied by anyone acquainted with the nature of the work performed by them, which is, indeed, multifarious and exacting, and in order to perform it satisfactorily a man must not only possess superior intelligence, but unfeigned integrity as well. These men really are to post quartermasters what the chief clerks are to the various staff departments, and there appears to be no good reason why they should not be compensated accordingly. I believe this to be a worthy cause and deserving of legislative recognition.

E. W. McCASKEY, Captain 21st Inf., Q.M.

Third Endorsement. Headquarters, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., May 7, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General, U.S. Army.

Non-commissioned officers in our Service are all underpaid considering their work and responsibility. This is especially true of 1st sergeants and post quartermaster sergeants. Applicant's statement of requirements for the latter grade seems to be fair. I consider that the pay of a post quartermaster sergeant should be appreciably greater than that of a post commissary sergeant or ordnance sergeant.

W. A. KOBBE, Brigadier General, Commanding.

Fifth Endorsement. War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, June 27, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the Army. The Quartermaster General concurs in the views expressed by General Kobbe, commanding the Department of Dakota, in the third endorsement hereon, and believes that the qualifications required of and the services rendered by post quartermaster sergeants entitle them to higher pay than they now receive. Attention is invited to the fact that in an endorsement to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated June 2, 1897, this office recommended that the pay of post quartermaster sergeants be increased.

C. F. HUMPHREY, Quartermaster General, U.S.A.

Seventh Endorsement. War Department, July 9, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General. Let this matter be submitted at the proper time to the General Staff for report and recommendation on the question of increased pay for the non-commissioned grades of the Service.

W. C. SANGER, Assistant Secretary of War.

Fourth. A letter from Post Commissary Sergeant Pulsifer, recommending an increase of pay to \$45 per month.

In all these letters reasons are given for the recommendations made.

The present monthly pay of the higher grades of non-commissioned officers with their grades are as follows:

12.—Sergeant major, regimental, \$34; sergeant major, senior grade, A.C., \$34; master electrician, \$75.

13.—Ordnance sergeant, \$34; post commissary sergeant, \$34; post quartermaster sergeant, \$34; electrician sergeant, \$34; sergeant, first class, H.C., \$45; first class signal sergeant, \$45.

14.—Quartermaster sergeant, regimental, \$34; commissary sergeant, \$34; chief musician, \$60.

15.—Sergeant major, squadron and battalion, Engineers, \$36; sergeant major, squadron and battalion, Cavalry and Infantry, \$25; sergeant major, junior grade, A.C., \$25; color sergeant, \$25; chief trumpeter, \$22; principal musician, \$22; battalion Q.M. sergeant, Engineers, \$36.

16.—First sergeant, engineers, \$34; first sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$25; drum major, \$25.

From this table it is seen that the rates of pay, fixed by law, have little relation to the relative rank as fixed by regulations, and being the result of legislation of different periods have very little relation to the responsibilities and labor of the positions and have no justifiable relation among themselves.

It may be said in justification of certain inequalities that where a high degree of technical or special knowledge is required the pay should be somewhat higher than that of the purely soldier non-commissioned officer. Likewise, to some extent, in the Army, as elsewhere, the pay of a position must be proportionate to the difficulty of obtaining a competent man to fill it. Honesty of a certain kind is essential in a soldier in whatever grade, yet it is indisputable that those men placed in positions of trust with reference to property and money of the Government should be given relatively increased pay, and this is particularly true of the non-commissioned officer in positions of trust as he has generally passed through those grades requiring the more active qualities of a soldier.

From a consideration of what is set forth in the communications herewith as well as intimate knowledge of the duties of the various grades of non-commissioned officers it is recommended that effort be made to have the pay of the higher grades of non-commissioned officers revised as follows:

12.—Sergeant major, regimental, \$45; sergeant major, senior grade, A.C., \$45; master electrician, \$75.

13.—Ordnance sergeant, \$45; post commissary sergeant, \$45; post quartermaster sergeant, \$45; electrician sergeant, \$45; sergeant, 1st class, H.C., \$45; first class sergeant, Signal Corps, \$45.

14.—Quartermaster sergeant, regimental, \$36; commissary sergeant, regimental, \$36; chief musician*, \$75.

15.—Sergeant major, squadron and battalion, Engineers, \$36; sergeant major, squadron and battalion, Cavalry and Infantry, \$25; sergeant major, junior grade, A.C., \$25; color sergeant, \$25; chief trumpeter*, disappear; principal musician*, \$36; battalion quartermaster sergeant, Engineers, \$36.

16.—First sergeant, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$36; drum majors*, \$30.

The changes indicated in the pay of these non-commissioned officers will be effected by the proposed bill for increasing the efficiency of Army bands.

The increase of pay of the Army necessary to carry out recommendation here made is as follows:

	Monthly Increase.	Total Monthly
45 Regimental sergeant major.....	\$11	\$ 495
21 Sergeant major, senior grade, A.C. 11		231
110 Ordnance sergeants	11	1,210
200 Post commissary sergeants	11	2,200
150 Post quartermaster sergeants.....	11	1,650
100 Electrician sergeants	11	1,100
45 Regimental Q.M. sergeants.....	2	90
45 Regimental commissary sergeants.....	2	90
696 First sergeants (Cav., Art., Inf.).....	11	7,656
12 First sergeants, Engineers.....	2	24

A total monthly increase of \$14,746, or an increase of \$309,466 a year.

No increase is recommended for the large number of corporals and sergeants, not because it is undesirable to improve their status, but because it is thought that by

increasing the pay of the positions above those grades which positions can only be attained in the general case by passing through the grades of corporal and sergeant and which will be within reach of all good sergeants and corporals, more will be done to increase efficiency of the lower grades than by increasing their pay so as to make the promotion to higher grades less sought for.

The recommendation of the Quartermaster General to make two grades of post quartermaster sergeants is not thought well of, though if these non-commissioned officers served in groups that might be advisable, and instead of recommending a fixed number as suggested by the Quartermaster General, the number should be fixed as it is now for post commissary sergeants so that it can be increased as the Service requires.

Copy of bill embodying recommendations herewith. An act for increasing the efficiency of the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army, and for other purposes. That from and after the date of approval of this act the Secretary of War be and hereby is authorized to appoint as many post quartermaster sergeants as the Service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of quartermaster supplies.

Sec. 2. That the monthly pay of regimental sergeants, major of Cavalry and Infantry, sergeants-major, senior grade, Artillery Corps, ordnance sergeants, post quartermaster sergeants, post commissary sergeants and electrician sergeants shall be forty-five dollars, and they shall be entitled to the allowances now fixed by law.

Sec. 3. That the monthly pay of regimental quartermaster and commissary sergeants, and of 1st sergeants of companies of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry shall be thirty-six dollars, and they shall be entitled to the allowances now fixed by law.

Sec. 4. That all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Nov. 10, 1903, Approved by the Chief of Staff.

H. A. GREENE, Lieut. Col. 1st Inf., Secretary.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—Elihu Root.

Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

S.O. DEC. 17, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following officers will report to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for advancement: 1st Lieut. Walter D. Webb, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Wilfrid Turnbull, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, asst. surg.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, president of the examining board at San Francisco, for examination for advancement: 1st Lieut. George P. Peed, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Henry D. Thomson, asst. surg.

Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, Q.M., to San Francisco, and report to Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., Army transport service, for duty as his assistant.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 8th Cav.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, 25th Inf., is extended two months.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Breese, Signal Corps, is relieved from Fort Myer, and report to chief signal officer for duty in his office to relieve Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, who goes to Fishers Island, N.Y.

G.O. — DEC. —, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following list of qualified gunners in the 54th Co., Coast Art., (Torpedo Company), on duty at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten.

The men rank in the order given: First class gunners, (54). Privates Bailey, Barnes, Bartels and Berry, Sergeant Maberry Boyles, Privates Bryer, Burton, Caldwell and Campbell, Corpl. William A. Clark, Privates Cole, Conklin, Cooper, Cochrane, Doolan, Doyle, Englert, English and Franzblau.

Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, Privates Call and Good, Corpl. James S. Holmes, Sergt. Michael Holub, Private August Johnson, Corpl. George W. Lansing and John Lay, Privates Leopold, Liddle and Link, Sergt. Joseph Lyness, Private Michael Madden, Sergt. Michael Marshall, Privates McClellan and McNiff, Corporals Musgrave and Nurviller, Private Robert A. Parks, 1st Sergt. John F. Paul, Privates Peace and Robertson, Sergt. George H. Scott, Mechanic William Scully, Privates Sniffin, Smith, Sullivan, Tatem, Topperwein, Thompson, Van Allen, Van Shaack, Vogelsang, Williamson and Corpl. John Wolf.

Second class, (36). Privates Betrand, Brown, Finkelstein, Fields, Foley, B. Freeman and Galvin, Musician Richard A. Humphrey, Privates Hulbert, Kearney and Kenning, Q.M. Sergeant Casimir, Lechanski, Privates Lindsey, Lomax, Malley, Moeller, McDermott, O'Neill, Pentecost, Quick, J. Robertson, Sattora, Sass, Seely and Silverman, Corpl. Fred Smith, Lance Corpl. William H. Waggoner, Privates Michael Walsh and Fred Wilson.

NEW DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

G.O. —, DEC. —, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT. By direction of the President this order is issued, to take effect January 15, 1904.

1. For military purposes, the territory of the United States and its possessions is organized into geographical divisions and departments as follows, the previously existing arrangements being hereby discontinued:

(A) DIVISIONS.

1. THE ATLANTIC DIVISION to embrace the Department of the East, the Department of the Gulf; headquarters at Governor's Island, N.Y.

2. THE NORTHERN DIVISION to embrace the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the Missouri, the Department of Dakota; headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

3. THE SOUTHERN DIVISION to embrace the Department of Texas, the Department of the Colorado; headquarters at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

4. THE PACIFIC DIVISION to embrace the Department of California, the Department of the Columbia; headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

5. THE PHILIPPINE DIVISION to embrace the Department of Luzon, the Department of the Visayas, the Department of Mindanao; headquarters at Manila, Philippine Islands.

(B) DEPARTMENTS.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, the Island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters at Governor's Island, N.Y.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF to embrace the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The troops stationed in the Island of Cuba are assigned to this Department; headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI to embrace the States of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park), Kansas and Missouri; headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA to embrace the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and the Territory of Wyoming and Idaho as included in the Yellowstone National Park.

Yellowstone National Park; headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS to embrace the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas; the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; headquarters at San Antonio, Tex.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO to embrace the States of Colorado and Utah; and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico; headquarters at Denver, Col.

8. THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA to embrace the States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

9. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA to embrace the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park), and the Territory of Alaska; headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

10. THE DEPARTMENT OF LUZON to embrace all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing south-easterly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the 12th parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to longitude 124 degrees 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence northerly to and through San Bernardino Straits; headquarters at Manila, P.I.

11. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS to embrace all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying south of the southern boundary line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, excepting the Islands of Mindanao, Paragua, and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao; headquarters at Iloilo, P.I.

12. THE DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO to embrace all islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in other departments; headquarters at Zamboanga, P.I.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

II. The commander of a geographical division commands all the military forces of the United States within his division, whether line or staff, except in cases of special exemption by the War Department.

The duties of the division commander pertain to the higher functions of command. He originates, directs or approves military operations within his several departments, and in case of emergency may transfer troops from one to another requiring re-inforcements. He has supervision over all essentially military matters within his division not reserved to other authority, particularly the inspection of troops in order to see that these are at all times properly supplied, equipped, instructed, disciplined and prepared for active service; designates the time for target practice in his several departments, examines and consolidates reports of the same, and issues the necessary orders for holding target competitions within his division; and superintends, under direction of the War Department, post schools for officers. Officers of the Army, active and retired, detailed by the War Department to duty at colleges, universities and other institutions of learning within the limits of a division will forward all prescribed reports and returns through the division commander and all inspections of the military departments of such colleges, universities, etc., required by War Department regulations and orders, will be made by inspectors designated by the division commander for that duty. He will have immediate charge of the militia necessary to carry out, for all the organized militia belonging within the limits of his division, the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Act, approved Jan. 21, 1903, and to assist in this duty all officers of the Army, active or retired, on duty with the organized militia within the limits of his division, will report to him and will send through him their reports of inspections under said Sec. 14. Reports and returns of the organized militia which may be required under the provisions of Sec. 12 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, will be referred by the War Department to the division commanders for their information to be returned to the War Department for file.

He will make a thorough study of the frontier pertaining to his division, and will submit annually to the Chief of Staff plans for the mobilization and concentration of the forces of his command—Regular, Volunteer and Militia—with reference to some definitely stated objective. He will prepare and submit to the Chief of Staff on or before March 31 of each year problems for military maneuvers within his division, and will have personal command of all such maneuvers therein ordered.

From his own inspections and those of his inspectors the division commander should from time to time convey to the Adjutant General of the Army such information of affairs in the division as may be useful to the Secretary of War or to the Chief of Staff. To the Adjutant General of the Army he will render monthly returns of only that part of his command not under the control of department commanders.

The reports of inspections of troops will be forwarded by the inspectors to division headquarters through the department commander who will note thereon the action taken by him to correct any irregularities or deficiencies reported, and his recommendations as to those which require the action of higher authority. The division commander in forwarding these reports will similarly note his own corresponding action and recommendations.

Inspection reports of public property and money accounts pertaining to troops and disbursing officers serving with troops will be forwarded direct to the department commander for his action and will be transmitted by the department commander to the War Department. Other inspection reports of property and money accounts will be transmitted through the division commander to the War Department.

A division commander's staff will be composed of his authorized personal aides; one officer of the General Staff Corps as Chief of Staff, and such number of assistants from this corps as it may be necessary and practicable to assign; an officer of the Adjutant General's Department; an officer of the Engineer Corps; and such number of officers of the Inspector General's Department, and Acting Inspector General detailed under the act of June 22, 1874, as are necessary for the performance of inspection duty, including duties of Artillery Inspectors. The division commander will devolve upon one of his personal aides the duties of inspector of rifle practice. The Chief of Staff and his assistants may be assigned to inspection duty in the discretion of the division commander.

The Philippines Division being exceptional, the commander of this division will continue, with a staff as herein organized, to direct matters of supply and administration and to render reports of casualties and consolidated returns for his several departments. In this division correspondence will be through the division commander.

Except as herein otherwise provided the commander of a department will continue to exercise the functions with which he is now vested. He is primarily charged with the sanitation of posts and camps, and with the discipline, shelter, supply and instruction of the troops of his command, conforming to regulations and orders of the War Department. Correspondence respecting these matters which require the action of superior authority will be direct with the War Department, not through division headquarters. In cases of leaves of absence to officers or furloughs to enlisted men beyond the authority of the department commander to grant, applications will be forwarded to the headquarters of the division.

A department field return of troops will be furnished monthly to the division commander.

The department commander's staff will consist of the authorized personal aides; one officer from each of the following departments: Adjutant General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department and Pay Department. The duties of inspector of rifle practice will be developed upon the personal aides as will be also the duties of signal officer and ordnance officer in cases in which officers of these corps are not assigned to department staffs in orders of the War Department.

III. The following assignments of officers to command divisions and departments are announced:

1. THE ATLANTIC DIVISION.—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. a. The Department of the East.—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. (to command temporarily). b. The Department of the Gulf.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.

2. THE NORTHERN DIVISION.—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. a. The Department of the Lakes.—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. b. The Department of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. (Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A., to command temporarily). c. The Department of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A.

3. THE SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. a. The Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. b. The Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.

4. THE PACIFIC DIVISION.—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. a. The Department of California.—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. (to command temporarily). b. The Department of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

5. THE PHILIPPINE DIVISION.—Major Gen. James P. Wade, U.S.A. a. The Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. b. The Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. c. The Department of Mindanao.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

IV. The following assignments of staff officers to divisions and departments are announced:

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

1. THE ATLANTIC DIVISION.—Chief of Staff, Major John G. D. Knight, General Staff; Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, General Staff; Adjutant General, Col. Henry C. S. Heistand, A.G. Dept.; Engineer Officer, Col. Amos Stickney, C.E.; Inspector General, Col. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G. Dept.; Assistants to the Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, Artillery Inspector and Acting Inspector General, Major William T. Wood, I.G. Dept., Major George F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, Artillery Inspector and Acting Inspector General.

(a). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Adjutant General, Major Charles G. Starr, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Capt. Grote Hutchison, 6th Cav., Act. Judge Advocate, (temporarily). Chief Quartermaster, Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Asst. Q.M. General; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept.

(b). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Adjutant General, Major Millard F. Waits, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Major Millard F. Waits, A.G. Dept. (temporarily); Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Deputy Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Gardner, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Capt. Manly B. Curry, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, Major David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

2. THE NORTHERN DIVISION.—Chief of Staff, Major Edward McClelland, General Staff; Assistants to the Chief of Staff, Major James A. Irons, General Staff; Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, General Staff; Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. James Parker, A.G. Dept.; Engineer Officer, Capt. William B. Ladue, C.E.; Inspector General, Col. Charles H. Heyle, I.G. Dept.; Assistants to the Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Frank West, I.G. Dept.; Major William A. Nichols, I.G. Dept.

(a). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.—Adjutant General, Major Hunter Liggett, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Major Blanton Winship, J.A.G. Dept.; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, Deputy Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Col. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. Philip F. Harvey, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Col. Albert S. Towar, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, Col. John R. McGinness, Ord. Dept.

(b). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Adjutant General, Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf.; Judge Advocate, Capt. William G. Doane, Act. Judge Advocate; Chief Quartermaster, Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q.M. Dept.; Chief Commissary, Major William H. Bean, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. Charles B. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Major John C. Muhlenberg, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, —.

(c). THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Adjutant General, Major Wilber E. Wilder, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, Act. Judge Advocate; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde, Deputy Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Major William W. Gilbert, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, —.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

3. THE SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.—Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain, General Staff; Assistants to the Chief of Staff, Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff; 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, General Staff; Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, A.G. Dept.; Engineer Officer, Major Smith S. Leach, C.E.; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Williams, I.G. Dept.; Assistant to Inspector General, Major Leonard V. Lovering, I.G. Dept.

(a). THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Adjutant General, Major Walter L. Finley, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Act. Judge Advocate; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Theodore E. True, Deputy Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Capt. Otto Becker, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. John Pitman, Ord. Dept.

(b). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Adjutant General, Major Alfred C. Sharpe, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. George N. Dunn, J.A.G. Dept.; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Deputy Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Major Barrington K. West, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, —.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

4. THE PACIFIC DIVISION.—Chief of Staff, Col. Alexander Mackenzie, General Staff; Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Fred A. Smith, General Staff; Adjutant General, Col. George Andrews, A.G. Dept.; Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, C.E.; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, Artillery Inspector and Acting Inspector General; Assistants to the Inspector General, Major Lea Feibiger, I.G. Dept.; Major John P. Wiser, Art. Corps, Artillery Inspector and Acting Inspector General.

(a). THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Adjutant General, Major John R. Williams, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Major Henry Morrow, J.A.G. Dept.; Chief Quartermaster, Col. William B. Patton, Asst. Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Capt. George W. Ruthers, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Col. Frank M. Cox, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, —.

(b). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Adjutant General, Major Robert K. Evans, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Major Walter A. Bethel, J.A.G. Dept.; Chief Quartermaster, Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Major George B. Davis, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surg. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, Pay Dept.; Ordnance Officer, —.

PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

5. THE PHILIPPINE DIVISION.—Chief of Staff, Col. John B. Kerr, General Staff; Assistants to the Chief of Staff, Major William A. Mann, General Staff; Capt. William W. Gibson, Robert E. L. Michie and William C. Rivers, General Staff; Adjutant General, William A. Simpson, A.G. Dept.; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept.; Assistants to the Inspector General, Major Herbert E. Tuthery, I.G. Dept.; Major Thomas R. Adams, I.G. Dept.; Major George H. G. Gale, I.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.G. Dept.; Chief Quartermaster, Col. John L. Clem, Asst. Q.M. Gen.; Chief Commissary, Col. Henry L. Sharpe, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. Charles Smart, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster, Major George R. Smith, Pay Dept.; Paymaster, Major John L. Bullis and Herbert M. Lord, Pay Dept.; Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. Davis, C.E.; Ordnance Officer, Major Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept.; Signal Officer, Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps.

(a). THE DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.—Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, 1st Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, Act. Judge Advocate; Chief Quartermaster, Major William A. Robinson, Jr., Q.M. Dept.; Chief Commissary, Major Frank F. Eastman, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Ordnance Officer, —.

(b). THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.—Adjutant General, Major Daniel A. Frederick, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Major Frank L. Dadds, J.A.G. Dept.; Chief Quartermaster, Major John E. Baxter, Q.M. Dept.; Chief Commissary, Capt. William L. Geary, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Col. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Ordnance Officer, —.

(c). THE DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.—Adjutant General, Major Edward Davis, A.G. Dept.; Judge Advocate, Capt. John P. Finley, 27th Inf., (temporarily); Chief Quartermaster, Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Q.M. Dept.; Chief Commissary, Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Sub. Dept.; Chief Surgeon, Major William H. Corbush, Med. Dept.; Ordnance Officer, —.

7. All officers, assigned by this order will proceed promptly to their respective stations and assume their appropriate duties by March 1, 1904, for those who cross the sea by Jan. 15, 1904, for those who do not. The stations of officers of the Pay Department on duty in the Philippines Division will be determined by the Division Commander. Majors Leach and Lyle, after reporting to their respective commanders at headquarters, will return to their present stations. The travel required under the order is necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 61, DEC. 16, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In case of failure of primers at drill or practice they will be turned in to the district ordnance officer accompanied by a detailed report of the circumstances under which the failure occurred. The failing primers will be handled with as much care as possible in order that none of the parts may be disturbed by such handling after failure. At the termination of quarterly practice of each Artillery district the district ordnance officer will forward to the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for examination the primers and reports received by him from his district. The reasons for the failure of the primers, when ascertained, will be communicated to the district from which the primers are sent.

II. The position-finder stations of a single fire command at a sea-coast fort shall hereafter be known and designated as follows:

The primary station.....Fire Command (F)
The secondary station.....Fire Command (F')
The supplementary station.....Fire Command (F'')

The stations used in connection with the position-finder service of a battery shall hereafter be known and designated as follows:

The primary station, battery.....(B)
The secondary station, battery.....(B')

The supplementary station, battery.....(B'')

The abbreviations given in each case are authorized for use in official correspondence and on charts and maps. The abbreviation B in use on harbor charts furnished by the Engineer Department will be changed to B' and shall hereafter be read, "Primary station, battery."

If at any post a vertical base system only is installed the several stations shall be known and designated as "Primary station," "Fire Command" and "Primary station, battery," as designated above.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

W. P. HALL, Acting Adjutant General.

G.O. 62, DEC. 17, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the parole-post convention between the United States of America and the Colony of Hong Kong.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

G.O. 39, DEC. 14, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., pursuant to par. 1, S.O. 38, Nov. 13, 1903, headquarters Department of the East, of which Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., was president, and Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 5th Inf.

Charge.—"Suffering a prisoner to escape." The specification alleged that Lieutenant Morison, being an officer of the guard at Plattsburg Barracks, did allow Prisoner David H. Hammons (late private, Co. F, 9th Inf.), to escape through negligence.

The court found the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

Major General Corbin in reviewing the proceedings says: "The proceedings, findings and acquittal in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 5th Inf., are approved. Orders have heretofore been issued directing the release of Lieutenant Morison from arrest and his restoration to duty."

After arriving at its findings and acquittal the court added to its record the following opinion:

"The court is of the opinion that Lieutenant Morison did fail to perform his full duty as officer of the guard as prescribed by the official guard manual, but does not believe that the escape of Prisoner Hammons was due to these particular acts of negligence." As to the above opinion General Corbin says:

"Therefore, there was a failure to perform full duty as officer of the guard, and the negligence, while it may not directly have effected the escape of the prisoner, surely must have influenced the manner of performance of duty during this special tour of guard. A commander of a guard should be a model for all its members, and when he is negligent, neglect soon follows among his subordinates; nor does the duty of an officer in carrying into effect legal orders received by him end with their perfunctory transmission to his subordinates. This is a part, but only a small part, of such duty; he must personally see to it that the orders so transmitted are made effective."

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Plattsburg Barracks, of which Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:

Sergeant James W. Tweedy, Co. M, 5th Inf., charged with suffering a prisoner to escape while on duty as sergeant of the guard at Plattsburg Barracks, the 20th of October, 1903. He was found not guilty, and acquitted.

Before a G.C.M. convened at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., of which Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 24 Cav., was president, and Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Corporal Harry H. Curtis, Co. K, 5th Inf., charged with suffering a prisoner to escape while on duty as corporal of the guard and in

immediate charge of the third relief of that guard at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., the 20th of October, 1903.

Additional charge.—"Neglect of duty in that being on duty as corporal of the guard, and having the key to the prison room and cells in his possession, and finding the door of the prison room open at 3:40 a.m., did fail to perform his duty, by not immediately verifying the prisoners, and not reporting the fact that the door was found open to any one in authority until about 5:25 a.m."

"This at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on the 20th of October, 1903. He was found not guilty of the charge, but guilty of the additional charge and sentenced "To be reduced to the grade of a private, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for a period of three months." The sentence is approved, and will be duly executed.

General Corbin makes the following comments. "In the foregoing cases the court-martial was evidently of the opinion that no one was responsible for the escape of a general prisoner from the custody of the guard, and have so found, yet appending an explanation to its finding in one case. The sentence imposed on the corporal of the guard was for an offense not connected with the escape of the prisoner, but for a neglect following it.

"The department commander takes this occasion to remark that the lax manner of performing guard duty at Plattsburg Barracks is inexcusable, and trusts that a simple perfunctory performance of that duty will not be accepted by post commanders as fulfilling either the spirit or the letter of orders and instructions regulating it, but they will require that all guards be thoroughly and carefully instructed in their duties, and through frequent inspections, not only by the officers of the day, but by all responsible officers, satisfy themselves that an efficient performance of guard duty is maintained."

CIRCULAR 15, DEC. 10, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

There is reason for believing that the standard for qualification of 1st and 2d class gunners varies considerably with different gunner boards. In fact there may at present be said to be no standard. It is of the utmost importance that these boards should arrive at uniformity in their work, and that the grade of 1st and 2d class gunner should indicate no uncertain degree of Artillery efficiency.

To the end that uniform results may be attained, all gunner boards will hereafter, before proceeding to the examinations, prepare a series of questions and determine a list of practical exercises, of which questions and exercises a certain proportion at least shall be propounded or given to every candidate. A copy of said questions and exercises will accompany the reports to these headquarters of each board, with the marks of each candidate in each subject, and such other information as may serve to indicate to the approving authority the nature and scope of the examinations, and the degree of proficiency of each candidate.

By command of Major General Corbin:
J. G. D. KNIGHT, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 53, DEC. 7, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

First Lieut. William G. Doane, 16th Inf., having reported, is announced as acting judge advocate of the Department.

G.O. 33, DEC. 5, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. general, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief surgeon of the Department, relieving Major Charles F. Mason, surg., of that duty.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to and make an inspection of Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Dec. 8, D.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The resignation by Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, of his commission as captain in the Artillery Corps only, has been accepted to take effect Nov. 23, 1903. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, thence to Fort McPherson, Ga., on business pertaining to construction work at those posts. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Q.M., will proceed to New York city, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the board of officers of which he is a member, to prepare and propose a plan for the permanent improvements of the post of San Juan, Porto Rico. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Moses G. Zallinski, Q.M., is extended one month. (Dec. 2, D.M.)

Par. 7, S.O. 90, Nov. 30, 1903, W.D., is so amended as to direct Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., to proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., via Washington, D.C., reporting in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

So much of par. 6, S.O. 67, W.D., Nov. 2, 1903, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wehrkamp, Fort Myer, Va., is revoked. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wehrkamp, Fort Myer, will proceed to Fort Apache, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Alvin Arndt, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Coppuck is relieved from further duty in the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. Leonard, who will proceed to Fort Mason, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Francis Finlay. Sergeant Finlay when thus relieved will proceed to Manila, for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Major John T. French, Jr., Q.M., will proceed to Indianapolis, Indiana, on business pertaining to the purchase of land for the new military post near that city. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. James J. Greene, now at Fort Columbus, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him from Fort Moultrie will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles M. Pearson upon his arrival at San Francisco, from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila on the first available transport to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bliesener, who will proceed to San Francisco. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George H. Rathgeber will be relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco and sail on the Government transport for Manila about Jan. 1, 1904 to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Rene Wilson. Sergeant Wilson when relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James McAney, from further duty at Fort Stevens, to Fort Bayard, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco to Manila to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. August Baumann. Sergeant Baumann when relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Milton A. Mills upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John J. O'Keefe, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila

to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William Payne, who will proceed to San Francisco for orders. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Byron K. Smith upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles W. Simesen, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila on the first available transport to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Richard M. Scott, who will proceed to Fort Stevens, for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major William W. Gray, surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15 to 17, 1903. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. D. E. Foster, now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed with his outfit to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty at that post for such period of time, not to exceed one month, and then return to his proper station, Fort Hancock, N.J. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

So much of par. 25, S.O. No. 82, Nov. 19, 1903, W.D., as relates to Contract Surg. George Newlove, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to New York city, N.Y., on Dec. 18, 1903, and report in person to the C.O., 2d Cav., on board the transport Kilpatrick to accompany that regiment to Manila. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon return of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., from target practice is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg. (Dec. 5, D.T.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Major A. W. Shockley, asst. surg., is extended ten days. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard, now at Vinita, Indian Territory, will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arthur D. Prentice, now at San Francisco will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. Max Radue, H.C., to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (Dec. 3, D.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Donahy, H.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, will proceed to Fort McDowell and from there to Manila on the first available transport. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. Benjamin F. Tyler, H.C., now temporarily at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., from Fort Moultrie, S.C., is relieved from duty at the latter and assigned to duty at the former post, and Sergt. Dell Timbrook, H.C., now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, Asst. Surg. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

First Lieut. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for advancement. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon Harold W. Cowper, now at Buffalo, N.Y., will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon Robert T. Oliver, from duty in the Division of the Philippines to West Point, New York, to relieve Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon John H. Hess, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon W. M. Waterhouse, now on temporary duty at Fort Mott, N.J., will return at once to his proper station, Fort Hancock, N.J., and upon the arrival at Fort Mott of Contract Surgeon F. H. Sparrenberger, will stand relieved from duty in the Department of the East to enable him to comply with par. 25, S.O. 96, C.S., W.D. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Bruce Ffoulkes, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., relieved. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Major William P. Kendall, surg., will proceed to New York city, in regard to the purchase of instruments and equipment for the new operating room at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1903, is granted Contract Dental Surg. William H. Chambers. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for twelve months on account of sickness is granted Major William H. Bixby, C.E. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, Signal Corps, is relieved from treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will report in person to the C.O., Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav. (Dec. 8, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Elmer Lindsey, 1st Cav., to take effect on or about Dec. 7, 1903. (Dec. 5, D.T.)

The extension of sick leave granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., is further extended four days. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Veterinarian Burt English, 2d Cav., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will join that portion of his regiment stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Cowin, 2d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Dec. 4, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Sergt. William F. Saportas, Troop H, was on Dec. 10 appointed squadron sergeant major, 2d Squadron, vice O'Keefe, retired.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Second Lieut. William M. Cooley, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Logan, Col., to join his troop at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. (Dec. 2, D. Colo.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Edwin D. Andrews, 5th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Dec. 11, 1903. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh. (Dec. 8, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 19, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. George E. Lovell, 7th Cav. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., is further extended one month. (Nov. 30, D.M.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec.

18, 1903, is granted Capt. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Dec. 4, D.M.)

First Lieut. F. W. Fonda, 10th Cav., having completed a tour of two years as adjutant, 2d Squadron, is relieved and assigned to Troop G; 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., is appointed adjutant vice Fonda. (G.O. 10, Hdqrs. 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Nov. 20.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The sick leave granted Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., A.C., is extended three months. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Garrison Ball, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 14, 1903. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for eleven days, to take effect about Dec. 24, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 14, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William N. Michel, A.C. (Dec. 14, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1903, is granted Col. Asher C. Taylor, A.C. (Dec. 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps., from recruiting duty at Lexington, Ky., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Seattle, Washington, and assume charge of the recruiting station in the latter city on Jan. 1, 1904. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 24, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank J. Miller, A.C. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 24, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson, A.C. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1903, is granted the following named officers at Fort Monroe: 1st Lieuts. Henry B. Clark, Gwynn R. Hancock, Claudius M. Seaman, Arthur L. Fuller, Francis H. Lomax, William K. Moore, and 2d Lieuts. Henry R. Casey, Moses R. Ross, Laurin L. Lawson, David Y. Beckham, Morris E. Locke, John O. Steger, William B. Brister, Herbert G. Millar, James H. Bryson, Roger O. Mason, Harrie F. Reed, James Totten, Art. Corps. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

At his own request 2d Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf., was on Dec. 3 relieved as battalion quartermaster and commissary.

Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf., is detailed a member of the examining board convened at Fort Logan, vice Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., relieved. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Talmadge H. Brereton, 2d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Second Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 5th Inf., will report in person to Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., president of the examining board at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 5th Inf., will report in person to Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, president of the Army retiring board in Washington, D.C. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1903, is granted Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 4, D.M.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 4, D.M.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 11th Inf., Q.M. at Fort Huachuca, will proceed to Tucson for the purpose of conferring with builders regarding specifications for construction of gymnasium at that post. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Capt. Charles H. Martin, 14th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Department, vice Capt. Amos H. Martin, Q.M., who is relieved from duty in that department and assigned to the 14th Infantry. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for ten days from about Dec. 23 is granted 2d Lieut. A. J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 2, D.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 8, D.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (Dec. 4, D.D.)

Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf., Fort Missoula, will proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont., with a view to his appointment as adjutant 24th Inf. (Dec. 3, D.D.)

Capt. John W. French, 24th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Missoula, Mont., vice Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf., relieved. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Second Lieut. Douglas Donald, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty. (Dec. 2, D.M.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITHALL.

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and take station at that post pending the arrival of his regiment in this department. (Dec. 4, D.L.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for four months with permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via Asia and Europe, is granted Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William L. Kenly, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, Battalion Q.M. and commissary, 19th Inf., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Dec. 5, 1903, to report upon the question of supplying the different classes of medals and to recommend suitable designs for the same as contemplated in par. 3, G.O. 8, D. Columbia. (Nov. 30, D. Colo.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department Dec. 21, 1903, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general; Major William C. Borden, surg.; Major Walter D. McCaw, surg.; Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav.; Major Samuel W. Dunning, A.A.G.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., recorder. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Robert C. Williams, is relieved from duty at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to take effect July 31, 1904. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Robert C. Williams, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to take effect Aug. 1, 1904. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Sergeant David W. Davis, O.D.; Sergeant

James L. Minar, Troop M, 10th Cav.; Private First Class Samuel Humphries, H.C. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. David J. Baker, Jr., from the 26th Inf. to the 15th Inf., Co. E.; Capt. William Brooke, from the 15th Inf. to the 26th Inf., Co. D. Captain Brooke will join the company to which he is transferred. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 3, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington. The following deaths are reported: Effects of gunshot wound in action—Fernando Keithley, Co. H, 28th Inf., Nov. 15.

Killed by sentry, accidental—Seneca S. Gilmore, Co. D, 28th Inf., Nov. 15.

Killed by fall from window—Frank Maresch, Troop K, 11th Cav., Nov. 22.

Striking head while diving—Samuel R. Campbell, band, 14th Cav., Nov. 19.

Suicide—Raymond J. Wheeler, Co. E, Signal Corps, Nov. 2; David A. Keene, Co. I, 11th Inf., Nov. 23.

Hemoglobinuria—Eddie D. Frazier, Troop G, 13th Cav., Nov. 19.

Typhoid fever—Virgil Hudnall, Co. I, 27th Inf., Nov. 18.

Malarial fever—Oren E. Lambird, Troop H, 12th Cav., Nov. 20.

Dysentery—James Burk, Co. L, 22d Inf., Nov. 18.

WADE.

Manila, Dec. 15, 1903, 6:50 a.m.

Adjutant General, Washington. The following deaths have occurred:

Lightning stroke—John J. Shauwecker, Troop I, 12th Cav., Dec. 10.

Drowned, body recovered—Robert Ziggle, Co. K, 4th Inf., Dec. 5.

Missing, supposed drowned, body not recovered—Philip M. Osmun, Co. E, Signal Corps, Oct. 20.

Abscess of the liver—Martin J. Murphy, Co. D, 4th Inf., Dec. 9.

Heart disease—Morgan L. Gladden, Troop D, 14th Cav., Dec. 11.

Gastritis—William A. Somerville, Co. I, 28th Inf., Dec. 7.

Alcoholism—Richard Lawton, Co. E, 4th Inf., Nov. 24.

Beri-beri—Crisco Cristobal, band, 23d Inf., Dec. 11.

WADE.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 21.

DIX—Arrived at Manila Dec. 3.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—To sail from New York for Manila via Suez Canal about Dec. 20 with a portion of 2d Cavalry.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manila with 20th Infantry.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15, for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 14.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 11.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 12, 1903.

In marked contrast to the quiet which has prevailed here of late, has been the gaiety of the past week, and rarely indeed in the social history of Mare Island have so many large functions come off in such rapid succession. Besides the minor affairs, three large parties have taken place in the last week, and of the three it would be hard to say which was the most enjoyable.

On Saturday, Dec. 6, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Carl Howard, Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Rodgers, all of San Francisco, came up to the yard for a Saturday to Monday visit, the guests of Civil Engineer Rousseau. That evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla entertained in honor of Civil Engineer Rousseau's house-party, and their handsome home was the scene of one of the largest and most elaborate functions they have given since coming to Mare Island. The house was artistically decorated, numerous bowls of American beauty roses being placed everywhere and proving most effective. Six-handed euchre was played at the seven tables, and the prizes were won by Mrs. J. R. English, of Vallejo, and Med. Dir. James R. Waggoner, while the booby prizes fell to Mrs. Theo. C. Fenton and Ensign Cage.

Ensign and Mrs. Harry K. Cage have arrived here and are the guests of Paym. and Mrs. John Irwin. Mrs. Cage comes to the yard as a bride, as she was married only a short time prior to leaving the East. Ensign Cage is on temporary duty on the receiving ship Independence, awaiting his assignment to the Tacoma, when that vessel goes into commission. Miss Ada English, of Oakland, is also spending a few weeks here with her sister, Mrs. Irwin. Miss Mattie Milton, of San Francisco, daughter of Comdr. John B. Milton, is spending a few days on the Independence, where she is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig.

A jolly party, among the members of which were Comdr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Zahn, the Misses McCalla and Mrs. Howard, of San Francisco, drove from here to the quicksilver mine, a few miles from Vallejo, on last Monday and there spent a very enjoyable day.

Mrs. W. G. Miller left on Tuesday, Dec. 8, for a brief visit to friends at San Mateo, and is expected to return in a day or two. Miss Stella McCalla has been spending a few days in San Francisco, the guest of Mrs. Pomeroy, whose daughter is one of this year's debutantes. Civil Engineer Rousseau went to San Francisco on Wednesday, Dec. 9, to attend the German given by the Gaiety Club, one of the most exclusive clubs in San Francisco this winter.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore gave a most enjoyable party at their home Wednesday evening, in honor of their guest, Miss Betty Moody, who arrived here from the East only last week. The house had been beautified with flowers, among which red was the predominant color. Six-handed euchre was the feature of the evening, and the first prizes were won by Mrs. C. N. Offley and Dr. Kindelberger, while Miss Waggoner and Naval Constructor Zahn carried off the booby prizes. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kindelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Theo. C. Fenton, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Offley, Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Craven, Lieut. and Mrs. Harlee, Paym. and Mrs. John Irwin, Ensign and Mrs. H. K. Cage, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Miller, Mrs. Richard Cutts, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Lilly McCalla, Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Cyetta McQuaid, of Vallejo, Miss Irwin, Miss Waggoner, Miss English, Miss McDougal, Lieutenant Commander White, of the Solace, Paymaster Goldsborough, of the Independence, Lieutenant Price, Asst. Paymaster McRitchie, Captain Snyder, Lieutenant Pritchett, Civil Engineer Parsons and Mr. Howard McCrea.

The big transport Solace, which is so soon to leave the yard, was thronged with visitors on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 10, when the young ladies of the yard, assisted by Capt. Frederic Singer, commanding officer of the ship, gave one of the largest and most delightful receptions ever given aboard a ship at this port. The Solace is one of the most popular vessels that come here and

her commanding and wardroom officers have deservedly won a high reputation for the hospitality extended aboard their ship. In Thursday's affair no exception was made to this well established rule, and although the reception was planned and carried out by the young ladies of the yard, the officers of the ship assisted greatly in making it a success.

Captain Singer gave the hostess full leeway and for the afternoon she virtually owned the vessel. Under their directions the big transport was dressed out in gala attire, the saloons and decks being hung with flags of all colors, giving a gay and festive air to the ship, while the numerous electric lights, peeping out from the folds of the bright colored bunting in the cabin added to the beauty of the scene. During the hours of the reception a large number of guests came and went, and all pronounced it one of the most pleasant affairs ever given aboard a ship here. Among those invited were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. H. McCalla, Medical Director Waggoner, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Drake, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Miss Moody, Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon, Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mrs. Mary Turner, Med. Insptr. and Mrs. M. H. Simons, Paym. and Mrs. John Irwin, Ensign and Mrs. H. K. Cage, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Pay Insptr. L. C. Kerr, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Richard Cutts, Col. and Mrs. F. C. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Offley, Lieut. and Mrs. Craven, Lieut. and Mrs. Harlee, Major and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Taussig, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Fenton, the Bachelors' Mess, and all officers attached to ships here.

Mrs. F. B. Zahn was hostess at a luncheon given at her home on Friday. The table decorations were unusually pretty and covers were laid for eight, the guests being the members of one of the little euchre clubs here on the yard, Mrs. Charles Kindelberger, Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. J. T. Miller, Mr. Theodore Fenton, Mrs. MacArthur and Mrs. Richard Cutts.

The largest shipment of stores and provisions that has been made from Mare Island since the busy times during the Spanish-American War is now being assembled here in accordance with telegraphic orders received nearly two weeks ago. Each night freight boats bring a fresh installment of stores, purchased, in accordance with the telegraphic instructions, in advance of the formal approval of the bureau at Washington. So busy are the men kept here that three or four carloads of steel plates to be used in the construction of the new steel training ship are lying at the wharfs in San Francisco, waiting until there is room on the freight boats to bring it up to the yard. It is estimated that something like \$50,000 worth of provisions will go from here in this shipment, while the stores for the other departments aboard ship will amount to about \$75,000. All stores for the naval stations at Honolulu, Guam and Cavite have already been placed aboard the Solace, so that the work of placing aboard this shipment may be taken up as soon as the requisitions arrive here from the Kentucky, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Orleans, Albany, Raleigh and Cincinnati. Seventy tons of ammunition are to be taken out to this fleet on the Solace.

Mrs. Gilbert Gurney and Miss Gertrude Gould, of Berkeley were the guests of Mrs. McAllister on Friday, and attended the reception on the U.S.S. Solace.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Dec. 14, 1903.

The song service for the soldiers, which was discontinued during the quarantine, will be held at St. Paul's church, San Antonio, every Sunday evening at eight o'clock, Chaplain Dickson, 26th Inf., officiating.

General Grant and Major Mason left Friday night, Dec. 11, on a hunting trip to Mitchell Lake.

Lieut. Fred Doyle, Art. Corps, is still in Boston, Mass., visiting his sister. Lieutenant Banta will spend Christmas with his parents in Tennessee.

The troops who are now at Leon Springs will return in time for Christmas.

Lieut. S. R. Gleeves and J. D. Tilford came up from Leon Springs for the hop.

Mrs. Hodges, wife of 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, is a recent arrival at the post. Lieut. Colonel Ward and family have arrived at the post and have taken the quarters recently occupied by Major Cook, No. 25, upper post.

Lieut. Tilman Campbell and bride are expected this week.

Gen. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Roberts are visiting their son, Captain Roberts, who has been acting adjutant general during the sickness of Col. S. W. Taylor. Lieutenant Benteen has been laid up with a sore foot from a poisonous bite of a Texas spider. Major and Mrs. Morgan and family will, after Jan. 1, reside in St. Louis, Mo.

The young people at Fort Sam Houston have formed a branch of the Army Relief Corps. Miss Ethel Allen, president; Miss Catherine Taylor, vice-president; Miss Marie Becker, treasurer. In order to raise money for the association an entertainment was given recently in the post hall of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works." The characters were sustained by the Misses Florence, Bessie and Katherine Taylor, Lucile Kittson, Ethel Allen and Elizabeth Rosebaum. Dorothy Krayenbuhl; Lieut. Clifford Jones, Mr. Norman Kittson; Masters Terry Allen, Cragle Krayenbuhl and Fred Rosenbaum. The audience was sceptical on "the show" being a success, for only three rehearsals were held, every one being different. But all were most agreeably surprised when the much patched stage curtain was lifted to its old resting place among the cobwebs accumulated since the last century, and a beautiful tableaux was presented. Miss Katherine Taylor ended "the show" with a Spanish castanole dance. Quite a good sum of money was cleared.

SOLDIERS IN EXCITING FOOTBALL GAME.

One of the most sensational football games of the year took place in Madison Square Garden, New York, on the evening of Dec. 16 between a team of enlisted men from Fort Hamilton and one from Fort Totten, the contest ending in a draw with a score of 0 to 0. The remarkable work of both teams was wildly applauded by an audience of more than 2,500 persons and showed that they had enjoyed exceptionally fine coaching, which had been given to the Fort Hamiltons by Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle of the 98th C.A., and to the Fort Tottens by Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, 21st F.B. From the New York Sun's account of the game we make the following extracts:

"It was Willet's Point's ball and Hogan, wearing a green jersey, got in a rattling dash around the right end for eighteen yards. The ball was on the 15-yard line. Gradually Hogan, not of Yale, struggled to the 3-yard line, where the men fought like tigers. There was off-side play by Willet's Point, and Fort Hamilton received a penalty of twenty yards. A drop kick was attempted, but, after fumbling the pass, Seguin punted over the goal line. The ball was kicked out and Hogan had a clear field with the exception of one man who collared him in great style.

"Willet's Point kicked off in the second half, and before two plays had been made Fort Hamilton lost the ball on a fumble. Then the men from Fort Totten dashed in for gains that landed the ball on the 10-yard line, where the play was so fast that the spectators could not follow it. The ball was fumbled again, and Fort Hamilton began to run it back. Again it was fumbled, and Willet's Point went to the attack once more. Fumble after fumble occurred in rapid succession, until Fort Hamilton de-

cided to punt. That gave the ball to Willet's Point in the middle of the field. Referee Louis Hinkley ruled the ball back to Fort Hamilton in the next play.

"They were showing some bad blood and were at it hammer and tongs. Very little time was taken out for injuries, the hardy Regulars showing no disposition to weaken or play for wind. Soon a Fort Hamilton man was knocked senseless. When he came to he refused to leave, though he had a bloody nose. Then Egan of Willet's Point got a sprained ankle and was carried off the field. The Fort Totten men meanwhile had been working the ball into their opponents' territory until they had it on the 15-yard line. When time was up the Fort Hamilton men were wild with delight because the score was 0 to 0.

"There was so much feeling between the teams that at first they wanted to play an extra half of ten minutes. But after a dispute it was decided to play a full game in the near future. The Willet's Point men had made many bets of 2 to 1 that they would win, and on the strength of their failure the Fort Hamilton men demanded that all bets be paid."

Willet's Point.	Positions.	Fort Hamilton.
Vought	left end	Stuck
Armstrong	left tackle	Gabbe
McCabe	left guard	Brune
Fairbrother	center	McAhran
Maloney	right guard	Franklin
Davis	right tackle	O'Donahue
Egan	right end	Beighly
Seguin	quarterback	Brenningham
Barta	left halfback	Hammer
Hogan	right halfback	Murphy
Smith	fullback	Macdo

Referee, L. Hinkley, Yale. Umpire, Dr. White of Watertown. Linesman, Handley, N.Y.A.C. Time—twenty minute halves.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 12, 1903.

Now that winter has set in and the rains have curtailed out-door sport, much interest is being shown in various games of cards. Bridge whist is the favorite and two clubs have been organized to study that game. The first club, which is composed of ladies only, were entertained last week by Mrs. A. B. Johnson, and this week by Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Huston entertained the second club, to which several of the officers as well as a number of the ladies belong. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. John Howard gave a very pleasant card party. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Gaillard, Major and Mrs. Go, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hadsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Screws, and Miss Thornton, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Captains Rowan, Burkhardt and Helms, and Mr. Rice Thompson. The fortunate winners were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Miller, Captain Burkhardt, Captain Rowan and Lieutenant Screws.

The 3d Regiment, Oregon National Guard, were entertained at a pleasant club supper last week by the 19th Infantry. During the temporary absence of Col. Joseph F. Huston, detailed on a court-martial at Fort Wright, Major Alexander B. Dyer was host. Besides the officers of the 19th a number of officers from the staff were present, and among the invited guests from Portland were General Sumner, Colonel Johnson, Colonel Ganenbelen, Adjutant General Finzer, with some of the officers of his regiment, and Captain Welsh, of Battery A, Oregon National Guard.

Mrs. Dwight Holley and her daughter, who have been the guests of Major and Mrs. George B. Davis for the past few weeks, will leave for Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday morning to join Captain Holley, who is stationed there on recruiting service. Miss Rhodes arrived at Vancouver Barracks on Saturday last and was the guest of Miss Wilcox until her departure on Thursday for her home in Utica, N.Y.

Capt. William L. Kenly, Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell and Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson have been appointed by General Funston to investigate and report about supplying the medals, and also to recommend suitable designs for them.

Contract Surg. and Mrs. Edward Bailey were at Vancouver Barracks yesterday, bidding farewell to friends before leaving for Manila, Dr. Bailey having been relieved from duty at Fort Columbia and ordered to the Philippines. Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge will leave Monday for Troy, New York, to visit Mrs. Lamont Eltinge, while awaiting the arrival of Captain Eltinge at Fort Ethan Allen.

Capt. and Mrs. Gaillard entertain at dinner to-night, Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Col. and Mrs. Huston, and Col. and Mrs. Thompson.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 14, 1903.

Col. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., has been on a seven days' leave visiting friends at St. Paul, Minn. Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th Cav., has been commanding the post during his absence. Capt. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., and Lieut. Charles C. Haight, squadron adjutant, 4th Cav., conducted a detachment of recruits to Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark.

Polo continues to be a great attraction on fine afternoons at the post.

Lieut. William S. Martin, squadron Q.M. and commissary, 4th Cav., returned from Redlands, Cal., where he had been visiting his father. Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav., has returned from Marion, Kas., where he had been on two months' leave. Lieut. George M. Lee returned to the post Dec. 13 in charge of twenty men of the 8th Cavalry, who have been stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, awaiting the arrival of the 25th Infantry.

The following promotions have been made: Troop F, 8th Cav., Corp. Erwin A. Sweet, to be sergeant, and Private Frank A. Cook, to be corporal.

The officers and ladies of the garrison held an informal reception and hop at the Bachelors' Club last Saturday evening.

The McKeever cartridge boxes are now worn for guard mounting, which reminds one of old times.

A box party of the non-commissioned officers of the post visited the Grand Theater of St. Louis last week to witness "Arizona."

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 13, 1903.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel S. Sumner have taken apartments at the Paxton hotel, Omaha. Mrs. Grimes, wife of Capt. George Grimes, came to the garrison Thursday, Dec. 10, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Armstrong entertained at dinner Saturday, Dec. 12. Capt. and Mrs. Grimes and Lieut. J. D. Elliott, Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 10th Cav., who has been a guest in the garrison and Omaha for the past few weeks, left for Kansas City Friday evening, Dec. 11.

Mrs. Wm. L. Murphy entertained at a charming dish supper Sunday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Grimes. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Captain Stegand, Captain Casio, Captain Shaw, Lieutenant Allen, Lieutenant Elliott and Miss Mercedes Bell. Capt. Frederick Shaw entertained informally Friday evening for Lieutenant Wells.

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CHINA AS A MILITARY POWER.

From Peking, China, comes the information that an edict was issued Dec. 5 appointing Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary; Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Pe-Chi-Li Province, and a Manchu official to be a committee to reorganize the armies of all the Chinese provinces on a national basis, with similar arms, equipments and organization. This is one of the indications that the time is not far distant when China will have to be reckoned with as a military power. Sir Robert Hart considers the outburst of the Boxer movement of 1900 as the prelude to a great transformation, and the point of departure in the future history of the Chinese Empire. "The China of the year 2,000 will be," he says, "very different to the China of 1900. The national sentiment is a constant factor which it is necessary to take into account, and which cannot be eliminated when one takes into consideration events which concern the people. The mot d'ordre 'China for the Chinese,' and 'Down with the Foreigners,' is but the awakening of this sentiment. This movement due, no doubt, originally to an official inspiration, seized upon the popular imagination, and presumably will extend through the whole length and breadth of the Empire. If it has not been successful, it has, however, shown what an echo it can awaken in the breasts of the people; its originators have learned that the lances and swords, with which, thanks to the prudence of the mandarins, they were at first armed, must be replaced by Mauser rifles and Krupp guns."

The statement by Sir Robert Hart accords with the opinion expressed by Gen. H. N. Frey, who commanded the 1st Brigade of the French expeditionary force in China in his work "L'Armée Chinoise, Ancienne, Nouvelle et dans L'Avenir." General Frey found, when he was in China, that the army he encountered was much more efficient than the Chinese army which the French and English fought in 1800 and the Japanese in 1894. A still higher state of efficiency was reported of troops other than those of Pe-Chi-Li, which the allies encountered. The Shantung troops possess a real military value, as was shown in their suppression of a Boxer revolt which had assumed an alarming character. Had the 8,000 men composing the army corps of Shantung been encountered by the allies, on the march to Peking, their progress would have been much less rapid. In the campaign of 1900-01 the Chinese suffered from the want of a directing brain, the absence of any general plan of defense, the changeable disposition of the Chinese court, and, finally, the stringent order from Li-Hung-Chang to the Chinese generals, after the fall of the capital, to avoid a contact with the enemy, so that a war, which he believed to be fatal to the true interests of China, might be terminated as speedily as possible.

The most significant fact recorded by General Frey is that public opinion in China on the subject of war and warriors is undergoing a change. The Literati, who teach, as do the corresponding class in this country, that the military spirit is a relic of barbarism and should be discouraged, are losing their hold upon China; at least in respect to the matter of preparation for war.

The Emperor Kouang-Tsu has expressed his contempt for the reactionary mandarins, who oppose all change. He also condemns the sectarians whose anti-military prejudices blind them to the necessity for creating a strong army. "The troops," said the Emperor in the Chuen-Hioh-Pien (the sole hope of China), "are to a country what breathing is to the body. No one can live without breathing. No country can exist without an army." "All the world," said another Chinaman, Teheng-Teh-Tong, a high mandarin, in an interview with a French journalist, "speaks of peace, but nobody

cares to keep it. Germany has taken possession of Kiau-Tcheou by force of arms, Russia of Port Arthur. For the last twenty years nations have been vying with each other in incurring fresh expenditure for the increase of their naval and military forces. If we have a strong army, powerful countries will seek our friendship. If, on the contrary, we have no army, and expect other countries to suppress theirs, shall we not expose ourselves to the derision of the whole world?"

The present condition of China as a military power is the result of a deliberate purpose, covering centuries, to render the people helpless. The literary spirit has been studiously cultivated at the expense of the military. General Frey thinks that it would not take long, however, to re-awaken in the masses the warrior instinct, which their rulers have sought to eradicate, if an appeal was made to it with a view to creating a large army for national defense. Some of the high mandarins are endeavoring to restore the profession of arms to a place of honor. Tchang-Tchi-Tong in Ou-Tchang is compelling each mandarin to place one of his sons in one of the new military schools for this purpose. Volunteers are to be selected only from those who can read and write, who come of an honorable family and are known to be moral young men who neither gamble nor smoke opium. Provisions which are in force in some corps, with a view to strengthening the moral education of the soldier, will be made general as to the Chinese soldiers.

Gordon said, after his experience with the Chinese soldiers of his "ever victorious" army: "The old legend is exploded, as to the poltroonery of the Chinese soldier, who only requires to be well commanded. The regularity of his habits, which is so remarkable in times of peace, gives place in the field to an audacity bordering on imprudence. His intelligence and excellent memory make him a very good non-commissioned officer; the coldness of his temperament and his imperturbable calm are not the least valuable of his qualities. Physically, he is not perhaps on the average so robust as a European, but he can stand quite as much as any other Oriental. A moderate ration of rice, vegetables, salt fish, and pork is sufficient to enable him to stand the greatest fatigue, whether in a temperate climate, or in the tropical regions which have so much effect on the energy of Europeans."

One difficulty with which the Chinese must contend in developing as a military power is the lack of national spirit, but this spirit is growing and there is no reason why it should not do so among a people who have "the same ideas, the same customs, the same mode of existence, the same cult of ancestors, the same writings, and a system of laws, which has been common to them for some thousands of years; whose territory, in its natural limits, presents a veritable geographical unit."

Chinese nationalism, we are told, is now a factor to be reckoned with. "The popular explosion of the sentiments of hatred which recently burst forth from north to south of China, to the cries of 'Death to Foreigners'—the rallying cry of races who rise to arms to struggle for their independence—is a striking manifestation of this nationalism."

But to obtain native officers for their army the Chinese must abate somewhat of their traditional exclusiveness which teaches the mandarin, no matter how low his grade, that he must not concern himself with the material details of life, must not come in contact with his inferiors, and must never move abroad except in a palanquin or chair, borne by porters and surrounded by his army of satellites. The progress toward the development of a national spirit in China, and with it the growth of a military spirit, will, no doubt, be slow, but the movement has commenced, and it is the aggressiveness of the foreigner that has given it its impetus. It is to be remembered that up to the middle of the nineteenth century the profession of arms in Japan was the exclusive privilege of a class, the Samurai, and the peasant who now recruits the growing army of Japan had no part in it. It will take longer to move the vast inert mass of China, but apparently the movement is coming.

The history of the Chinese shows that they are not so immobile a people as is ordinarily assumed. The Abbé Huc shows that during the period between the entrance of the Franks into Gaul, 420, and the ascent of Louis XIV. to the throne of France in 1649, France saw only two changes of dynasty. In the same period China underwent fifteen changes, each of them accompanied by frightful civil war and nearly all by the bloody extermination of the dethroned sovereign and his family. Nor has the present regime of the Manchou Tartars been without its experience of frightful civil war.

The ill-considered and wholly undeserved criticism which has been passed upon the United States Army by fault finders here at home, as well as abroad, recalls a letter written to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1872 by the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A., on Dec. 7 of that year. We had previously published a letter in which the writer compared American officers with those of leading armies of Europe to the disparagement of the Americans, and General Sherman's communication was in reply to his statements. It was a stirring defense of the officers of the Army, particularly of the junior officers, who "are scattered to the four winds, in little detachments far away from civilization, where they cannot appeal to the bar of public opinion, save by their official conduct and through their friends"—"of whom," the General added, "I am the chief." He then continued in a tribute to the integrity, manliness,

industry, devotion and self-sacrifice of our Army officers which does credit alike to his head and his heart and which those who read it recognized as one of the most generous of all his utterances written or spoken. His concluding sentence was as follows: "Should war occur again, I feel confident that among the junior officers of the Army we can find the necessary general, field and staff officers for a hundred thousand men." General Sherman's confidence in the ability of the young officers, of whom he was then the chief, has been splendidly vindicated. Of the present general officers of the Army but two—Hains and Wade—had reached the rank of major when General Sherman wrote. Young, Chaffee, Corbin, MacArthur, Burton, Hughes, Bates, Gillespie, Sumner, George W. Davis, Randall, Sanger and Randolph were captains; Kobbé, Grant, Carter, Baldwin, Bliss, Wint and Lee were first lieutenants and Greeley was a 2d lieutenant. These, and others like them, now field officers of our Army, were the men in whose defence the general commanding the Army spoke.

PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE.

Writing with reference to certain important questions, some of which were outlined in an article entitled "Urgent Problems of Defense," which appeared in these columns on Nov. 28, an accomplished officer of the Army favors us with an interesting communication on those and other problems of similar character from which we quote as follows:

"It is very important that Puget Sound be strongly fortified, as it is by far the most important point on the Pacific coast excepting only San Francisco Bay. The mouth of the Columbia River at San Juan de Fuca should also be strongly fortified. These two points, with San Francisco Bay, strongly fortified, I believe there would be no need for other extensive fortifications on the Pacific coast, except at Los Angeles and the terminus of the Panama Canal, when completed.

"The resentment aroused in Canada by the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal appears to be more local than general, and in my opinion does not require that we should construct any extensive fortifications in Alaska. Still it would be an excellent thing to fortify the two islands in our territory adjacent to the terminal of the projected Canadian Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Port Simpson, although the necessity for so doing does not now exist. A battalion fort is being built near Haines Mission, which is fifteen miles below Skagway, Alaska, on the Lynn Canal. I do not believe it necessary to fortify these places at present. Nor does the possible extension of the Trans-Siberian Railway to Bering Sea involve the need of fortifications in our territory bordering on these waters. Asiatic Russia, bordering on Bering Sea, is as much a waste as Northern Alaska. It will be years before such a condition could arise as would necessitate the building of extensive fortifications.

"The Atlantic coast line, including that of the Gulf of Mexico, is about three times that of the Pacific coast line, excluding Alaska, which, being very mountainous in the southeast and extremely cold and barren in the northwest, its coast line is of little importance compared to that of the remainder of the Pacific coast. The Atlantic coast has finer harbors, more indentations and larger cities, and will always be of more importance commercially than the Pacific. This is especially true should the Panama Canal be constructed, or any other canal connecting the two oceans across the Isthmus of Central America. Therefore, fortifications along the Atlantic and Gulf coast line are necessary for the protection of the vast interests, commercially, of the United States.

"The English fortifications at Nassau make that point an important base for offensive operations, should any serious Anglo-American complications arise. In case the Panama Canal is completed, this fortified point would be a menace to our interests in the Isthmus of Panama, and in Porto Rico, lying as it does between the United States and those points. Jamaica, being on the south side of Cuba, is necessarily an outpost of England on the Gulf, and thus could be utilized in case of trouble, thus threatening the Rio Grande and Mississippi valleys, as well as the remainder of the Gulf coast line. The importance of Jamaica and Nassau would be considerably lessened if our coaling stations in Cuba and Porto Rico be strongly fortified."

The General Staff of the Army is now at work under orders received from the Secretary of War, estimating the cost of the Army maneuvers of this year. The question has been raised by one or two members of the House Committee on Military Affairs whether these maneuvers are not costing the Government too much money, and an erroneous intimation has been made in some quarters that Congress has found it utterly impossible to obtain from the War Department a statement of the total cost of the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., and at Fort Riley. Approximately the maneuvers jointly cost the Government in the neighborhood of \$500,000, but it is the opinion of the officers of the General Staff of the Army that they are proving to be of incalculable benefit to both the Regular Army and to the organized militia. In speaking officially of the recent maneuvers at Fort Riley a prominent officer of the Army, who served during the Civil War, remarked that in the two weeks of the maneuvers he had learned more about military tactics, campaigns and general operations of a military nature than

he had in one year of the Civil War. The Secretary of War when he appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs this week spoke eloquently of the benefits derived by the Army and the militia from the maneuvers of the past summer and autumn. It is understood that he recommended that an appropriation be made especially to cover the expenses of the maneuvers to be held next year.

Arrangements have been made by Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to have two new systems of wireless telegraphy tested in accordance with the Navy Department's conditions, and it is possible that a third system may be tested about the same time. In consenting to make these tests care has been taken not to bind the Government in any way as to what disposition it will make of the system in case its test shall be satisfactory. It is pointed out that while a new system might be found which is an improvement on the one now in use, the degree of improvement might not be in proportion to the increased price demanded. The position of the Navy Department regarding wireless telegraphy is simply this: It has already purchased a large number of sets of instruments of a satisfactory system, the Slaby-Arbo. This apparatus has been fitted on shore stations and on ships and has been found to work with considerable efficiency. Apparatus of this system is soon to be shipped to the Asiatic Station for installation on the ships of that squadron. It will be extensively used in the coming winter maneuvers and is constantly being tried along the Atlantic coast, where stations have been constructed. At the same time the Government is, of course, interested in any new system which may be offered to it for trial, provided there is good reason to suppose that it is in reality superior to the system now in use. It cannot be expected, however, to undergo any great expense in conducting these experiments for the reason that it already has a system which works fairly well.

The second meeting of the board appointed by Secretary Moody to recommend a suitable course of study and training for Engineer officers in the Navy has been called for Dec. 19, in the office of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The first meeting, which was held several months ago, was mainly one for organization. At that meeting a plan of work was outlined. It was decided to give the whole subject the most careful consideration and study and to send requests to eminent authorities, both in and out of the Service, for suggestions. As a result each member of the board has been flooded with schemes. They have welcomed this influx, however, as nearly all of the schemes suggested contain valuable hints, and it is hoped that these, together with the ideas which the members of the board themselves have evolved, after studying the subject, will enable them to begin the work of drafting recommendations. It is pointed out that the great difficulty with many of the proposed courses is that they assume an ideal condition precedent. Such a condition does not exist. It might be desirable for this or that number of officers to be designated for engineering and for this or that number of years. But when an effort is made to execute this plan, the scarcity of officers presents a difficulty that makes the plan at once impracticable. It will be the effort of the board to devise a course of training that will, so far as practicable, be along ideal lines and at the same time adaptable to the conditions existing in the Navy to-day.

It has been determined not to fill the vacancies now existing in the General Staff of the Army until the Senate has finally acted upon the 170 army promotions dependent upon that of General Leonard Wood. Most of the officers who have been promoted out of the General Staff and have caused vacancies to exist in that organization are among the number whose nominations are still pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. If for any reason the Senate should not confirm these nominations those officers would return to their former status as members of the General Staff. The confirmation of those nominations now before the Senate would make the following vacancies in the General Staff: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel and two majors.

The War Department desires that attention be called to the fact that under the new division of commands in the United States the commanding generals of the various divisions will have charge of the inspections of the militia organizations in the States of their respective divisions. All of the inspections of the organized militia will be made before the 1st of May next, in order that the reports may be in the War Department by June 1. The War Department is now selecting the twenty retired officers of the Army who are to be assigned to duty with various militia organizations of the State. The order announcing these assignments will be promulgated in a few days.

Considerable comment has been made at the Navy Department upon the sudden departure of the U.S.S. Machias from Jibuti, French Somaliland, without waiting for orders from the Department, and so far as is known without the return of United States Consul General Skinner from Addis Abeba, the capital of King Menelek. Her commanding officer reported by cable on Dec. 12, announcing his departure, but he gave no reasons for leaving. Further details are awaited with interest.

PLANS FOR A NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

Officers interested in the creation of a Navy General Staff this week opened an active campaign in behalf of their project which, it is understood, receives the approval of the General Board of the Navy. A blue-bound booklet, entitled "The Need of a General Staff," has been printed and is being distributed where it is believed it will do the most good. The booklet contains an extract from the message of the President, an extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, and memoranda submitted to the Secretary of the Navy bearing upon a General Staff. Practically all of this matter has been published in some form in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, except a memorandum of Admiral Dewey on this subject. In this memorandum the Admiral refers to the examples of military and naval history, as cited by Captain Mahan, and by Admiral Luce, who contrasts our inefficiency in naval administration with the efficiency of English naval administration during the Napoleonic wars. Admiral Dewey then says:

"The Board of Admiralty, in fact if not in name, performs the functions of a General Staff, which are left out of our bureaucratic scheme of naval administration. Successive Secretaries of the Navy, in their annual reports of the last forty years, have recognized more or less clearly the defect, without always perceiving the nature of the remedy required.

"A General Staff is indispensable to the efficient and economical administration of the Navy in the routine service of peace, as well as to the successful organization of campaigns of defensive or offensive war. A bad system may cause the loss of many lives and even national disaster in one brief year of war; it involves more certainly, if less obviously, waste and inefficiency during the generations of peace. The General Staff is not merely a device, like a secret code of signals, for use in battle. Not only must its most important work—the preparation of detailed plans of campaign—be performed before war begins; but it has a constant part in the daily conduct of affairs. It would be no less necessary could we sleep in the assurance that we shall never see another war.

"Plans of campaign, however carefully elaborated upon paper, are futile unless the body responsible for them has the correlative authority to direct the preparations to carry them out. The provision during peace of coal, ammunition, supplies of all sorts, the arrangements for re-enforcements of personnel, the general distribution of the fleet, the location, capacity, and defense of coal depots, must all be determined in relation to approved plans of war. Responsibility for the general efficiency of the fleet in commission cannot be divided and involves the corresponding power of direction and control. The function of a General Staff is to co-ordinate the work of the several bureaus charged with the details of administration, in all that affects the efficiency and conduct of the fleet as a military organization.

"Preparedness for war consists not only in having plans, but in having the fleet—ships, officers, men and matériel—ready to execute them. In a broad sense, the whole service of the Navy in time of peace is preparation for war. Misdirected effort, duplication of labor, and incompleteness of effect, both in peace and war, arise under a system which distributes the business of the Navy Department among separate and independent bureaus without any responsible co-ordinating power under the Secretary of the Navy. A General Staff, responsible for making plans of campaign, responsible for the preparations to execute them, and responsible for the general efficiency of the fleet, would enable the Department to wield the Navy as a weapon in war, and promote efficiency and economy during peace."

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, no move looking to the introduction in Congress of a bill providing for the creation of a naval General Staff has yet been made by any member of the House or Senate Committees on Naval Affairs. It is considered very possible that a bill providing for some sort of reorganization of the methods of naval administration will be introduced in the present Congress, but the entire question is yet in a tentative state. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, has sent to the Navy Department a plan conceived by him for Navy Department reorganization along the lines of a General Staff. This has received the consideration of the Secretary of the Navy and the General Board, but, owing to its complexity, it is not likely that it will form the basis for any measure which may be introduced in Congress. Admiral Rodgers' proposed bill contains some features which commend themselves to the consideration of Congress. It provides for a naval board of administration, the Secretary to be ex-officio president and to retain control of naval affairs. The other members shall be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as the director of technical administration, the senior flag officer of the Navy as the director of military administration, two vice or rear admirals, associate directors respectively of military and technical administration and two flag officers not below the grade of rear admiral, chiefs of military and technical staff. These officers are to be executive officers of military and technical affairs under the authority of the Secretary. A captain or commander is to be detailed as secretary of the board.

The technical section of the Department of the Navy shall consist of (I.) a division of naval material to include the Bureaus of (a) Construction and Repairs, (b) Steam Engineering, (c) Ordnance, (d) Equipment and (e) Yards and Docks, (II.) a division of naval finance and supply to include the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and (III.) a division of naval sanitation to include the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, as all of said bureaus are now constituted by law. The military staff shall consist of (I.) a division of the fleet to include (a) a bureau of ships, (b) a bureau of naval personnel, (c) the Board of Inspection and Survey and (d) the Naval Examining and Retiring Board; (II.) a division of naval defense to include (a) the office of Naval Intelligence, (b) the Naval War College, (c) a bureau of war plans and preparations, and (d) an independent committee on professional research and naval development; (III.) a division of Marine Corps, as now organized and administered.

The Assistant Secretary, the associate director of technical administration and the chiefs of the naval divisions are to constitute a technical staff committee and the seven flag officers, the associate director of military administration, the chief of military staff and the chiefs of the divisions of the fleet, naval defense and Marine Corps, and a military staff committee.

A Navy general council is to be formed of the Secretary, the members of the board of administration and the chiefs of naval divisions with the heads of the various naval departments as staff assistants. There is also to be a military council to consist of the chiefs of the

Bureau of Ships, Naval Personnel, Intelligence Office and War Plans, and presidents of the Board of Inspection and Survey and the War College. They are to formulate plans for the increase of the Navy and to perform such other duties as the Secretary may assign to them. The questions of designs and types, alterations and repairs shall be referred to a technical council, to consist of the chiefs of the Bureaus of Equipment, Steam Engineering and Construction.

The directors, associate directors, chiefs of divisions and assistants, and the J.A. General shall be appointed for four years and the presidents of the Board of Survey, the Examining and Retiring Board and War College and the chief Intelligence officer shall be detailed at the discretion of the Secretary.

That the assistants to chief of staff, chief of division and chief of bureaus shall not, when practicable, be more than one grade in rank below their principals. That no officers shall, by virtue of an appointment or detail, be entitled to any increase of rank, pay or emolument, or change of title otherwise than by the addition of the name of his office; that no detail shall be for a period exceeding four consecutive years until after at least one year's cruising sea service in a vessel of the Navy.

A sufficient number of subordinate officers and clerks are to be assigned to expedite business, and methods shall be adopted to secure the highest efficiency and centralization, to avoid conflict in duties and authority, undue delays and unnecessary expense.

Commandants of navy yards and stations are to act under the direction of the Secretary, communicated through the directors of technical and military administration by their respective chiefs of staff. The chiefs of the divisions of naval material, Bureaus of Construction, Steam Engineering, Ordnance, Equipment and Yards and Docks shall form a board of technical control to determine upon navy yard and contract work. The commandant of the yard, and the representatives of the several bureaus, shall form a board to determine upon technical affairs at the yard.

The naval members of a joint Army and Navy board on national defense shall be the Director of Military Administration and the chiefs of the divisions of the fleet, naval defense and naval material.

The office of the J.A. General and the office of the Secretary shall be subject only to the authority, control and direction of the Secretary of the Navy, but the office of the Secretary shall, under the supervision of the recorder of the Naval Board of Administration, conduct the correspondence and keep the records and files of the Naval Board of Administration.

The Naval Board of Administration with the technical and military sections of the Department of the Navy and their respective staff committees and councils, together with the Navy general council and the staff assistants, to same shall be known as the General Staff of the Navy.

The following officers shall succeed to the duties of the Secretary of the Navy, during his absence, in the order named: (1) Assistant Secretary of the Navy, (2) the director of military administration, (3) the associate director of military administration, (4) the associate director of technical administration, (5) the chief of military staff and (6) the chief of technical staff.

GENERAL BLISS CORRECTS A MISSTATEMENT.

On Dec. 10 the Philadelphia Public Ledger published the following:

"Washington, Dec. 9.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, recalled, testified before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that he strongly opposed the admission without payment of duty of the silver purchased in New York by the Jai Alai. He received mandatory instructions from General Wood to admit the silver service, however, and obeyed them."

It will be observed from the correspondence which follows that this statement is absolutely without foundation in fact. Its contradiction shows how little reliance is to be placed upon the prejudiced reports concerning the testimony before the Senate Military Committee in the case of General Wood which appear in the daily papers.

"War Department, Washington, Dec. 12, 1903.

"Sir: I enclose a letter from Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, asking attention to the report of his recent testimony before your committee as a witness regarding certain objections to the confirmation of General Wood. It appears that the press reports of General Bliss's testimony are the precise contrary of what he in fact testified. He wishes this set right for his own reputation, and I shall take the liberty of doing so as far as practicable by giving his letter to the press.

"At the same time I wish to call the attention of your committee to the fact that some person seems to be persistently furnishing to the press false statements of the testimony taken before you, the perversion of the evidence being in every case to the prejudice of General Wood. It cannot be doubted that the newspapers publishing these reports believe them to be true, and that the reports are sent to them by the representatives of the press in good faith, under the same belief. It is evident that some person is undertaking to convey to the press representative information of what goes on in the committee, and is taking advantage of the fact that the evidence is not published to state it falsely, for the purpose of injuring General Wood in the public estimation; so that, while your committee will act upon the evidence actually before it, the public judgment as to how you ought to act will be based upon an entirely different and erroneous idea of what the evidence is. If the evidence actually given called for General Wood's presence, I should, of course, bring him back from the Philippines; but I do not feel justified in withdrawing him from the important duties which he is performing on account of false reports of evidence which has never, in fact, been given. It hardly seems fair that an officer who is not here to protect himself, but is serving his country faithfully under orders on the other side of the world, should have his reputation stabbed in this way. I earnestly request your committee's attention to this subject. Very respectfully,

"Hon. Redfield Proctor."
"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

"Dec. 10, 1903.

"The Secretary of War.

"Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the article which I have marked in the accompanying copy of the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday morning, Dec. 10, 1903. In connection therewith, I beg to ask

whether it is not possible for the War Department to take any steps for the protection of its officers who may be subpoenaed to give testimony before a Congressional committee in secret session.

"Twice I have appeared before the Military Committee of the Senate, under orders from it, to give testimony in the investigation which it is conducting in respect to the nomination of General Wood for promotion. On both these occasions I was examined as to the admission of a certain package containing articles intended for General Wood, immediately prior to the withdrawal of the American Government of Occupation in Cuba. On each occasion I testified most positively, under oath, that neither directly nor indirectly, verbally nor in writing, personally from him nor through any subordinate, nor from any person whatsoever, had I received even an intimation as to the remission of duties upon these articles; that I ordered the remission of duty because I believed then, and believe now, that it was in accordance with the law; that if any mistake was made I was solely responsible for it, and that if duties are still due to the Island of Cuba on these articles, the War Department should re-open my accounts and charge these duties to me.

"I further testified that during the two and a half years that I served under the orders of General Wood, as Military Governor of Cuba, I knew of no action of his that was not consistent with the character of an honorable officer and a man of integrity.

"The article in the copy of the Philadelphia Ledger, referred to, injuriously affects my reputation. The personnel of the Havana custom house is to-day almost the same as it was when I left it on the 20th of May, 1902; such employees of that custom house as were in a position to know, knew that I had received no order from General Wood directing me to remit the duties, and that such remission was made on my instruction alone.

"The press despatches purporting to give the testimony before the Senate Military Committee, in the investigation which it is now conducting, are all transmitted to Havana, where they are accepted as being true. In that community I doubtless made many enemies during my administration of the custom house, and on account of that administration; but no enemy was ever so bitter or malicious as to question my veracity. Upon the transmission of the despatch above referred to, to the city of Havana, it will be believed, for the first time by any one of that community, that I have been guilty of an untruth.

"It is for these reasons that I request that the Department take any action which it may properly take to protect me, and other officers equally concerned, from the injurious effects of such false statements.

"Very respectfully,
"TASKER H. BLISS, Brigadier General, U.S.A."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 16 concluded its investigation of the charges against General Leonard Wood. Secretary Root was the only witness. He was on the stand for two and a half hours at the forenoon session of Wednesday and occupied the attention of the committee from 8 o'clock until 11:20 p. m.

With reference to the testimony of Secretary Root, the New York Tribune says: "He stated under oath that General Wood had never granted any concession to the Jai Alai; that, with one exception, every law of which Rathbone and his friends complained as having borne with undue severity upon him had emanated from the legal division of the War Department, and had been promulgated by General Wood at Secretary Root's direction, and that the severity of Rathbone's prosecution had been directed by President McKinley, who had told Mr. Root that no political influence must be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of an official charged with such a serious breach of trust.

"Referring to the Jai Alai, Secretary Root declared that when the municipality of Havana had determined to grant the necessary concession to that institution General Wood had ordered a halt, during which he had appealed to the Secretary of War for instructions. The Secretary referred the matter to the legal officers of the department, who advised him that the Foraker act applied only to franchises of more than municipal extent, and that the municipality of Havana had full right to rent, lease or sell its property to the Jai Alai if it so chose. Secretary Root advised General Wood to this effect, and the Military Governor promptly informed the municipality that he had no jurisdiction in the case.

"The Secretary of War further testified that all the laws of which Rathbone and his attorney complained had been put into effect before Rathbone's defalcations had come to the knowledge of General Wood, with one exception, and that the exception had been used to Rathbone's advantage rather than to his detriment. Mr. Root added that even the high bail, \$25,000, which had been required of Rathbone, had been dictated by Mr. Root himself, as he had reason to believe that the guilty official contemplated flight from Cuba.

"Secretary Root's testimony throughout not only exonerated General Wood, but placed the opponents of his confirmation in so unenviable a light as to lead many members of the Senate to believe that the attack on General Wood and the virulence of the opposition would prove a boomerang to those who had countenanced and abetted it. The desperate character of the attack and the concerted effort to deceive the public through the press are held to be understandable only in view of the fact that the opposition appreciated that it had no legal or moral right to oppose General Wood's confirmation, and felt compelled to resort to the questionable methods which, it is alleged, have been employed.

"The conclusion of Secretary Root's statement ended the committee hearings, and not more than two members of the committee, Scott, of West Virginia, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, will vote against a favorable report. The remaining Senators, Republican and Democratic, maintain that, in justice to themselves and in support of their action, they will insist on making public all the testimony which has been heard by the committee and that they will do so with the full confidence that the public will approve their stand and condemn the attempt which has been made to besmirch the character of General Wood and to repudiate and reflect on the administration."

The Secretary devoted particular attention to the attack upon the integrity of the official accounts of the Cuban treasury while under General Wood's administration, and he was prepared with an immense amount of data to answer the charge of loose and faulty accounting and auditing. He confirmed the statement we made last week that the weakness of the charge might have been established long ago had the Senate printed the accounts which he transmitted to that body last winter in answer to a resolution. Mr. Root explained at some length the judicial system of Cuba to show the falsity of the charge that General Wood had tampered with the courts. He approved of what was done in this matter by General Wood, who acted under the orders of the War Department, which directed that the prosecution of the offenders be vigorous. He explained that the Jai Alai was not a

MILLS'S CARTRIDGE BELT.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of November 14, 1903, we published a description of the new cartridge belt with three illustrative cuts. We have since received the two illustrations accompanying this which show the belt with the haversack and canteen attached. Also another front view showing the proper adjustment of the straps on the chest. This does away with the crossing of the straps over the chest and enables the soldier to wear the belt as loose as he chooses. The haversack and canteen will hereafter be attached to the Mills belt instead of being carried by separate straps as heretofore.

As before stated, the new belt is 3 1-2 inches wide and has nine pockets, each of the proper size for holding two clips, giving a capacity of ninety rounds in the entire belt. One pocket, however, will be used for carrying the first-aid package, thus reducing the number of cartridges to eighty.

Both the carrier and the suspenders are formed wholly of woven fabric, the only sewing being on the points of the pocket flaps, and at the ends of the belt, which are further finished with metal end pieces. On the suspenders there is no sewing whatever. The pockets are integral with the belts and are formed by weaving only, the threads of which they are composed being continuously interwoven with the body of the belt. This enables the manufacturer to produce pockets absolutely uniform in size, not only on a single belt, but on all belts that may be woven, and which are separable from the belt only by destroying the fabric. Neither of these features is obtained on any belt formed by sewing one piece of material to another.

The total weight of the new carrier, exclusive of the buckle, is fifteen ounces, and that of the suspenders is eleven ounces.



gambling company, any more than a horse race or a base ball game on which bets were made was a gambling game. The authority was granted to the company after a report on the law of the case by Judge Morgan which the Secretary approved.

Dr. C. E. Fisher of Chicago and J. A. Lafontize of the Havana Post testified as to the intimacy of General Wood with Bellairs. General Brooke was recalled to testify as to two orders which he was unable to furnish at his first hearing. Mr. Morrison, a lawyer of New York, brought up some grievance he had against General Wood in the matter of a contract for disinfecting Havana. Major Runcie was also re-examined as to his article in the North American Review. Gen. Geo. H. Burton, I.G., U.S.A., was called to verify some dates. Alex. E. Frye, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction, gave his version of a difference he had with General Wood, after which he was confronted on cross-examination with a letter he had written to the Secretary of War, some time after the events to which he had testified, in which letter he had said that he had been at fault in criticising General Wood, that his criticism had been the result of a misunderstanding, and he felt compelled to exonerate General Wood from all blame, as he had himself been at fault.

The committee were asked to call as witness Bert A. Miller of Canton, O., Corydon A. Rich of Muncie, Ind., and Francis E. Leupp, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post. Correspondence between the late Gen. Wm. Ludlow and the A.G. of the Army was also asked for.

Senator Hanna made a formal request of the committee that General Wood be subpoenaed to come home from the Philippines in order that he may answer the charges against him and be questioned concerning his actions in Cuba.

REPORT OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the annual report of Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., is his specific recommendation that a law be passed "to eliminate from the Army artillery officers, who, after a course of instruction in the Artillery School, have demonstrated their unfitness for artillery service." Colonel Story is convinced by experience that there are officers who receive the course of instruction at the Artillery School who study diligently and yet are unable to reach the standard of efficiency which entitles them to diplomas. Some of these officers have shown considerable aptitude and efficiency in a practical direction for the Artillery Service, and will with further study probably be able to pass successfully their examinations for promotion, and prove their merit. While it is not desirable to lower the standard of efficiency of the Artillery School in order that such officers may graduate, yet they deserve favorable consideration. "But," Colonel Story continues, "there are other officers who from lack of capacity, or with sufficient capacity, from disinclination to study, take so low a stand at this School that it is evident they will never be qualified in the technical requirements of the Artillery Service."

The class of student officers under instruction during the year numbered twenty-seven, three captains and twenty-four first lieutenants. Of the whole number, twenty became proficient and will receive diplomas. During the year a gunnery specialist class, hereafter to be known as the Master Gunner's Class, was established for the enlisted men of the Artillery. The thoroughness required of the men who receive instructions in this class is shown by the fact that out of a class of twenty-one, only nine qualified for diplomas. Six of the graduates under command of Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, were employed in the preparation of charts and kindred work in Portland Harbor, Me. in conjunction with the joint maneuvers of 1903 and the esteem in which their services were held is shown by letters received from Major W. P. Duvall, Major W. B. Homer and Capt. J. M. Williams, all of the Artillery Corps. Major Homer's letter, addressed to Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Art. Corps, is as follows: "Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 15, 1903. My dear Captain: I desire to express my appreciation of the work by members of your gunnery specialist class on duty here.

I have observed their work daily since July 29 and have been surprised at its excellence. It has been a matter of wonder that in one year's instruction, they can do the class of work they are doing in photography and chart making. They have proved invaluable during this preparatory stage, and I don't see how the work could have been completed without them. Few officers in my acquaintance have the same skill and facility as craftsmen as has been shown by these men. I congratulate you on your success. Early and late Lieutenant Koch and his men have been at work, most of the time poorly provided with material and implements, but they have been most faithful and industrious and I have seen them working till 10 at night doing all in their power to provide the charts and plotting boards necessary for the work. They have turned out a vast quantity of beautiful and accurate work that reflects great credit on themselves, Lieutenant Koch and your school."

Colonel Story recommends the construction of a commodious fire proof building for the Artillery School library. The library now has a very complete collection of military and modern technical artillery literature which is of great value to all Artillery officers, and it should be safely housed. An increase in the clerical force at the school is also recommended.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

Preparations for the spring series of target practice on the several stations of the Navy have already begun at the Navy Department. These practices will decide the question of prizes for the various ships and the ratings of the gun pointers. Naturally, the competition among the various squadrons, as well as among the ships and the men, will be great, and the expectation is that many new records will be established. It has been found that the giving of prizes to the men and the ships greatly stimulates the interest in target practice and thereby increases its excellence.

Comdr. William S. Sims, who is in charge of the target practice arrangements for the Navy, has ordered sample designs of the trophies that will go to the ships making the best records. These will be of three classes, the first to go to the largest battleships and cruisers, the second to ships of smaller tonnage, and the third to be exclusively for torpedo-boats. The trophies will be of bronze, and will be carried by the winning ship for the year following the record practice. If the ship fails to maintain its superiority the trophy will go at the end of each year to the winning ship.

As for the rules for target practice they will be practically the same as those of last year. The Navy Department has revised the small arms firing regulations and the general system now in use in the Army will be used.

It has been determined that gun pointers shall not be selected with reference to their rating. Wherever a man gives indications of developing into an expert pointer every effort will be made to train him thoroughly in that work. Special efforts will be made during the coming series of target practices to develop the team work of the gun crews and instructions will be issued to the various commanding officers to take up personally the direction of the target practice of their respective ships. It is hoped that the target practice in March may result in a still further reduction in the loading interval of heavy guns, such a marked improvement in which was noted after the target practice last spring. Directions will also be given that percentages are not to be counted in determining the rating of the grade of the firing. The guns will be fired singly, being allowed a certain time in which to make the largest possible number of hits. The gun having the most hits to its credit will be declared the winner.

The target practice of the North Atlantic Fleet will occur off Pensacola in March. The fleet will come from Guantanamo, after its extensive drills and tactical exercises, then northward to the Florida coast, accompanied by the Mayflower with the Admiral of the Navy on board and possibly Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Commander Sims will go down in time to make the necessary arrangements for the practice and will remain there during the stay of the fleet. A great gun target of canvas, measuring 17 feet

high by 21 feet wide, will be erected, the ships taking position about a mile distant.

In addition to the liberal prizes awarded to the gun crews and the trophies that go to the ships, extra pay will be given to pointers qualifying as pointers in accordance with conditions prescribed.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The work of unloading the stores from the U.S. battleship Indiana was begun at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Dec. 12, preparatory to placing the vessel out of commission. It is expected that the work will be completed about Dec. 24.

The U.S.S. Maine, Captain Leutze, which left Colon Dec. 9, arrived at New York Dec. 15 to repair her engines, which were damaged by an accident prior to her departure for the Isthmus. After repairs she will proceed to the West Indies to take part in the winter maneuvers.

The battleship Missouri has been directed to report to Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the battleship division of the North Atlantic Squadron, for assignment to such service as he may see fit to direct. It is likely that the Missouri will be given all the exercise she is entitled to in the way of drills and so forth during the next few months. The crew of the Missouri show much satisfaction with the ship, and it is believed that under the discipline of Captain Cowles the ship will become one of the most satisfactory of the recent additions to the fleet of the American Navy.

The Navy Department has forwarded instructions to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard to place the U.S.S. Glacier in commission as soon after Dec. 15 as possible. The Glacier being a supply ship the intention of the Department is undoubtedly to be prepared for all contingencies on the Isthmus of Panama.

As soon as it can be arranged Secretary Moody will issue orders providing that the remaining nine of the twenty colliers of the Navy shall be manned with naval officers and enlisted men. The Secretary recently approved the plan as a means of saving some five thousand dollars a year to the Government. Furthermore it is to the interest of the Service that all its vessels shall be in charge of regular naval officers. As there are twenty colliers in the Service, it is impossible with the present scarcity of officers to carry the scheme into effect at once.

The monitor Terror and the practice ship Chesapeake left the Naval Academy Dec. 15 for Norfolk, Va., to go into drydock for repairs.

By an accident Dec. 12 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., both floating docks were badly damaged. The workmen were taking out the smaller dock on the large one brought recently from Havana when the blocks slipped and the small dock fell, crashed through the pontoons and otherwise badly damaged the big dock. It is estimated that the damage to the Spanish dock will be about \$12,000, while the injury to the smaller one will reach several thousands.

At the Bureau of Yards and Docks bids for a brick and steel building 104 by 106 feet at the navy yard, League Island, and for a floating pile driver at the navy yard, Boston, will be opened on Dec. 26. Bids for a pitch house to cost \$3,300 at the navy yard, League Island, and for a brick and steel shop building at the navy yard, New Orleans, will be opened Jan. 9, 1904. On Jan. 30, 1904, bids for the construction of a granite drydock at the navy yard, New York, to cost \$1,000,000, will be opened.

In addition to the letter of commendation which Secretary Moody has already addressed to Boatswain Patrick Deery for the latter's gallant conduct in swimming at great peril to the submarine boat Adder and attaching a line to her, the Secretary will also present Deery with a medal of honor. The boatswain's conduct was warmly praised by Lieut. Clarence England, commanding the Peoria, and Rear Admiral F. Harrington, commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk.

The torpedo-boat flotilla, consisting of the Decatur, Chauncey, Bainbridge, Barry and Dale, in command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, sailed from Hampton Roads Dec. 12 upon their long trip to Manila via the West Indies, Gibraltar, the Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal and Indian Ocean. The flotilla was under convoy of the U.S.S. Baltimore, which will be relieved at Key West by the U.S.S. Buffalo, which has been ordered to convoy the flotilla to Manila. The Naval Inspection Board, of which Captain Train is president, is on the Decatur, making the trip down the coast as a precaution to be sure that the fleet is in perfect shape to make the long journey. The flotilla arrived at Port Royal, S.C., Dec. 14, after encountering a heavy sea part of the way, and Captain Train sent the following despatch to the Navy Department: "First torpedo flotilla arrived at Port Royal 1:30, Dec. 14. Encountered heavy weather for about twelve hours off Cape Lookout; southeast gale with heavy sea. Vessels easily maintained speed ten to twelve knots against sea, without damage. Board considers results of trip conclusively prove flotilla seaworthy for cruise to Manila."

The court-martial case of Warrant Machinist Charles Casey, of the Navy, is now before the Secretary for recommendation to the President. Warrant Machinist Casey was tried on the European Station for misconduct of a serious nature while ashore at Beirut, Syria, from his ship, the San Francisco, and sentenced to dismissal from the Navy. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has submitted his opinion on the case to Secretary Moody, which, it is understood, approved the sentence of the court. The matter will, however, receive the most careful consideration of the Secretary of the Navy before it is sent to the President for final action.

Lieut. C. D. Stearns, U.S.N., has been detailed for temporary duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, in preparation for service on recruiting duty. He will have charge of one of the more important of the temporary recruiting stations which the Department intends to establish at various points during the approaching winter. "It is believed that during the winter season there are usually more able bodied men out of employment than at any other season, and the Secretary of the Navy desires to take advantage of this fact to secure good men for the Service. The duties of Lieutenant Stearns will consist of managing the system in the Western States, as far west as Colorado.

The British man-of-war Flora, which ran high and dry on the rocks on Village Point, Nanaimo, B.C., a few days since, was successfully floated under the direction of Admiral Bickford, after a week's hard work. The vessel was lightened by the removal of a considerable portion of her stores, etc., heavy anchors were run off shore, and cables run from them to the steam winches

of the Flora, while the warship Grafton and several tugs also ran hawsers to the stranded vessel. At a signal from the flagship, the Flora started her steam winches, while at the same time the other vessels tugged hard and the Flora was moved gradually each day. But for the fog the work would have been done quicker. At high tide on Dec. 10, when all the power was put on, the Flora moved gracefully off the reef and plunged back into her element without accident. She then proceeded under her own steam to Union Bay, where slight repairs will be made before she leaves for the dry dock at Esquimaux. The machinery and internal works are uninjured, the bottom only having suffered by grinding on the rocks. Cheers from a thousand bluejackets and whistles from the fleet of steamers signaled the happy consummation of the work of floating the Flora.

The British Admiralty has issued a circular giving the new regulations for the earlier retirement of officers when not employed in active service, increasing the rate of retired pay and naming other reforms whose object is to eliminate from active service the aged and otherwise unfit, so as to insure the speedier promotion of younger officers to the rank of admiral. At the same time the number of admirals is increased from eleven to twelve, the number of vice admirals from twenty-one to twenty-two and the number of rear admirals from thirty-seven to fifty-five.

The new White Star Liner Baltic, which is the largest vessel afloat, was launched at Belfast, Ireland, recently. Miss Julia Neilson, who has been appearing in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," in London, performed the christening ceremony. The dimensions of the Baltic are: Length, 725 feet 9 inches; depth, 49 feet, and breadth 75 feet, while her gross tonnage will be nearly 23,000. Her capacity for cargo will be 28,000 tons and the displacement at her load draught about 40,000 tons. The new vessel will carry 3,000 passengers.

Rear Admiral Evans reports his arrival Dec. 16 at Honolulu with the flagship Kentucky, the Oregon, Wisconsin, New Orleans, Raleigh, Cincinnati, Albany, Nanshan and the collier Pompey. The cruiser division of the fleet left Yokohama on Dec. 3, the battleship division two days later. The battleships overtook the cruisers, despite the fact that they are supposed to be slower.

The twin screw armored Turkish cruiser Medjidia, built at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, after her builders' trial trip over the Government course on the Chesapeake Bay, put into Baltimore, Md., Dec. 17, to send to a hospital four firemen who had been severely scalded about the face, hands and chest. The accident was due to a boiler tube bursting and the men's efforts to shut off the rush of steam. The cruiser made 21 1-2 knots. Her contract calls for 22 knots, and it is hoped to make 23 knots and win a bonus of \$100,000.

Examination of the damages in the engine room of the battleship Maine, which arrived in New York Dec. 16, showed that the cost of repairs will be light. It is estimated that the repairing will cost about \$1,000.

The U.S.S. Buffalo left the New York Navy Yard Dec. 17 for Key West and San Juan, from which port she will proceed to the Philippines as a convoy to the torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla. The second torpedo-boat flotilla, consisting of the Truxton, Whipple, Worden, Lawrence and Stewart, left Hampton Roads Dec. 17, under convoy of the battleship Texas, for Charleston, S.C., on the way to Key West, Fla., which will be the base of operations for the next few weeks.

Hearings in the Dewey prize money case were begun before the auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the city hall Dec. 16. They continued for several days, the hearings lasting from ten to four each day.

The examination for the position of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps has been in progress at the Mills building this week. It is declared by some officers who have seen previous examinations that this is probably the most exacting ever put up. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Commandant, as well as of the Secretary of the Navy, who are determined that the standard of the Marine Corps shall be vigorously maintained.

The following officers of the Navy have been detailed for duty on the new cruiser Tacoma, preparing for commission at Mare Island, Cal.: Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, Lieut. Comdr. Harry George, executive officer; Ensign H. K. Cage, and Midshipman W. W. Galbraith and 1st Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin, U.S.M.C.

EXTRA PAY FOR PHILIPPINE VOLUNTEERS.

The Court of Claims took up on Wednesday, Dec. 16, the case of 1st Lieut. Charles T. Beale, 42d U.S. Vol. Inf., claiming two months' extra pay. This, it will be remembered, is the second test involving the right of the Volunteers organized under the act of March 2, 1899, for the suppression of the Philippine insurrection to the two months' extra pay on muster out.

It was urged for the Government, as it was in the Pierson case two years earlier, that the act of Jan. 12, 1899, was intended to apply only to the Volunteers in the War with Spain. They also asked the court to include in its findings of fact a number of orders, particularly G.O. No. 130, series of 1898, under which the leaves of absence were granted, and a letter of the Adjutant General, arguing against that the act applies only to Spanish War Volunteers.

In reply the Messrs. King urge that the act gives its benefit in express language to all officers and enlisted men belonging to Volunteer organizations hereafter mustered out of the Service. They said: "The court cannot construe 'all officers and enlisted men' as meaning only some officers and enlisted men, nor the words 'Volunteer organizations' as meaning only those Volunteer organizations in existence at the date of the passage of the act." They also pointed to the whole tenor of the military legislation of the Fifty-fifth Congress as being permanent and general in character, the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Deming court-martial case tending to show that the Philippine Volunteers became, when mustered into the Service, subject to the terms of all prior laws relating to Volunteers. They also opposed the proposed insertion into the findings of fact.

Incidentally, they took occasion to comment upon the unjustifiable action of the legal representatives of the Government in shifting their ground by a dismissal of their appeal in the Pierson case, and insisting upon a new test, prepared and brought up to the Supreme Court, on account of the great delay probably amounting to not less than one year, and possibly two, in securing a final adjudication by the court of last resort.

It is believed that the Court of Claims will announce a decision very shortly after the holidays, when the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 15. ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 15. ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 15. MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at New York Yard Dec. 17. MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 15. MISSOURI, Capt. Wm. S. Cowles. At Newport News, Va. SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 15.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed Dec. 17 from Norfolk for Colon. ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Colon. BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed Dec. 15 from Port Royal for Key West. DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed Dec. 17 from Colon for League Island. NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon, Colombia. NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 15. PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at Colon Dec. 13. CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Aground in Delaware River.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Charleston. ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard. FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York. INDIANA. At navy yard, New York. Has been ordered out of commission. NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York. BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. Harry Knox. Arrived at Alexandria Dec. 5. MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed Dec. 11 from Djibouti for Red Sea. SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Beirut.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City. NEWARK (flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Dec. 12 from Bahia for Trinidad. MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Dec. 12 from Bahia for Trinidad. DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Dec. 12 from Bahia for Trinidad. GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Dec. 12 from Bahia for Trinidad.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, while at Panama is in care of Postmaster, New York City. NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunter. At Bremerton. BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Bremerton. BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama. CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. F. Perkins. At Panama. MARBLEHEAD (temporary flagship), Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama. PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. Arrived at Mare Island Dec. 11. NERO (collier). At Panama. SATURN (collier). At Bremerton, Wash. WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

Battleship Squadron.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. Capt. Richardson Clover ordered to command. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Dec. 16 from Hong Kong for Canton. MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. Arrived at Pagoda Anchorage Dec. 15. HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Newchang to remain for the winter. VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Shanghai. EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shikwan. CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton. VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. Sailed Dec. 12 from Shanghai for Hankow.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. George L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite. ALBAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite. ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Cavite. FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite. QUIROS, Lieut. Benton C. Decker. At Cavite. SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Mindanao. WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite. NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Honolulu Dec. 16. JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Manila Dec. 14. BRUTUS. Sailed Dec. 7 from Cavite for Guam. AJAX. Arrived at Cavite Dec. 11.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City. MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived at New Orleans Dec. 16. COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At New York. YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Arrived at New Orleans Dec. 16. BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Left New York Dec. 17 for Key West, Fla. HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived at New Orleans Dec. 15. MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Sailed Dec. 5 from Portsmouth, N.H., for St. Thomas. TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at New Orleans Dec. 16.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. ACCOMAC (tug), Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola. ACTIVE (tug), Btsn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal. AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia. ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md. APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there. ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At San Juan. BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Colon. CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there. CLEVELAND, Comdr. James K. Cogswell. Sailed Dec. 17 from Portsmouth, N.H., for New York. COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Key West. CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Dec. 13 from Colon for Culebra. DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington. DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfeld. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 12 en route to Norfolk, Va. EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda. FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there. GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Placed in commission Dec. 15 at Norfolk. HERCULES (tug). At Currituck Light ship. HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. Arrived at Newport Dec. 12. HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there. HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk. IOWA. Has been ordered in commission at New York. IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Mare Island. IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address there. IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there. MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Albert Gleaves. At Colon. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City. MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Miller. At Erie. MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk. MODOC (tug). At New York. NARKEETA (tug). At New York. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Loaned to New York Naval Militia. NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. NINA (tug). Has been loaned to Lighthouse Board. OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Pensacola Dec. 15. PAWNEE (tug). At Newport. PEORIA. At Norfolk. PONTIAC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there. PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia. POWHATAN (tug). At New York. Address there. PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Sailed Dec. 17 from New York for Guantanamo. RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there. RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). At Annapolis. STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Norfolk Dec. 16. SANDOVAL. At Annapolis. SAMOSET (tug). Sailed Dec. 11 from League Island to assist Castine, aground in Delaware River. SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 16. SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there. TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there. TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there. TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there. Santee, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. UNCLAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R. UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. At Guantanamo. WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there. WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard Norfolk, Va. Address there. WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there. WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. YANKTON. At Currituck Light ship, to assist Moccasin ashore there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low. Retired. Address Boston, Mass. ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hauss, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City. SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station). FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk. HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island.
MANILA. Has been ordered placed in commission under command of the commanding officer of the Independence as tender to that vessel for quartering prisoners.
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will proceed to Asiatic Station.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Sailed Dec. 15 from Port Royal for Key West.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed Dec. 15 from Port Royal for Key West.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Sailed Dec. 15 from Port Royal for Key West.
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Dec. 15 from Port Royal for Key West.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Sailed Dec. 15 from Port Royal for Key West.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Proctor. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Charleston.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Charleston.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Charleston.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Charleston.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Charleston.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.
CRAVEN. Arrived at New York Dec. 13.
DAHLGREN, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At New York. Ordered out of commission.
DUPONT. At Annapolis.
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Hampton Roads.
MCKEE. Arrived at New York Dec. 13.
TALBOT. At Annapolis.
MOCASSIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Aground near South Currutuck Life Saving Station, Va.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14. Was placed in commission at Mare Island on Dec. 14.
PERRY. At San Francisco Cal.
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14. Was placed in commission at Mare Island on Dec. 14.
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORTER. At Annapolis.
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Santa Barbara Dec. 15.
ALERT, Comdr. William W. Kimball. At San Francisco. Placed out of commission Dec. 10.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport.
MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Arrived at San Diego Dec. 11.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

ALEXANDER. At Beirut. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR. Sailed Dec. 16 from Norfolk for Culebra.
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Hampton Roads Dec. 17.
LEBANON. At Norfolk.
LEONIDAS. Sailed Dec. 11 from Baltimore for Culebra.
MARCELLUS. At Colon.
STERLING. At Culebra.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

G.O. 143, NOV. 21, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a table of prices of clothing and small stores which will be issued during the calendar year 1904, and also gives instructions for adjusting the accounts and returns in notes following the table of prices.

G.O. 144, NOV. 21, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The reports of offenses and punishments (slip No. 3, blue) required by G.O. No. 109 to be made to the Bureau of Navigation from receiving and cruising ships and hospitals will hereafter be discontinued.
CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 11.—Ensign C. C. Bloch, detached Wheeling; to home and wait orders.
Midshipman F. S. Whitten, detached Oregon; to Wheeling.
Midshipman R. A. Koch, detached Wisconsin; to Wheeling.
Paym. W. T. Camp, to Amphitrite, Dec. 15, 1903, temporary duty on arrival at Guantanamo, Cuba, detached Amphitrite; to home and wait orders.
Paym. W. T. Wallace, detached Machias; to home and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Paym. C. S. Baker, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Buffalo, Dec. 14, 1903, for passage to Machias.
First Lieut. E. T. Fryer, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.
Act. Gun. J. J. Manning, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Wheeling.
War. Mach. J. E. Jones, detached treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and three months' sick leave.
Act. War. Mach. W. J. Sedgwick, resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 15, 1903.
Chief Engr. A. H. Able, retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1903.

DEC. 12.—Lieut. C. A. Abele, detached command Potomac; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Lieut. A. Kautz, detached Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to command Potomac.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to one month's leave, then wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Davidson, detached command reserve torpedo flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., to command torpedo destroyer Paul Jones.

Paym. Clk. C. F. Bennett, appointed Dec. 12, 1903, duty on board the Glacier.

Paym. Clk. R. Davis, resignation accepted, take effect on reporting of relief. (San Juan Station).

DEC. 12.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 14.—Lieut. W. A. Moffett, detached Maine, Jan. 2, 1904; to Amphitrite, Jan. 4, 1904, as executive officer.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. K. Perkins, detached Albany; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. S. E. Barber, to Albany.

Bttn. H. Feehan, detached treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1903, examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. B. A. Cheney, appointed Dec. 14, 1903, for duty at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

DEC. 15.—Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, senior member board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1903.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory, retired, to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the machinery department of Louisiana Purchase Exposition at that place.

Lieut. T. C. Fenton, detached command Perry; to command Preble.

Paym. Clk. S. H. Knowles, appointment dated July 3, 1902, for duty on board Albany, revoked.

DEC. 16.—Ensign G. C. Westervelt, detached Truxton; to Lawrence.

Bttn. F. H. Burns, retired, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Enterprise, Jan. 1, 1904.

Act. War. Mach. L. C. Higgins, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from Dec. 16, 1903. Alabama.

DEC. 17.—Comdr. A. D. Willits, to Norfolk, Jan. 15, for duty as assistant to head of Department of Steam Engineering of that yard.

Ensign H. C. Cooke, to Abarenda, Dec. 21, as executive officer.

Act. Bttn. L. J. Dryder, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.

Act. War. Mach. L. C. Higgins, to Alabama.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 15.—1st Lieut. W. R. Coyle, detached battalion of Marines aboard Prairie, and ordered to headquarters of Marine Corps.

DEC. 16.—Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, detached Marine Barracks, Olongapo, and ordered to Marine Barracks, naval station, Guam.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotions in the Revenue Service were sent to the Senate Dec. 11: First Asst. Engr. Carl M. Green to be a chief engineer with the rank of 1st lieutenant, to succeed James A. Doyle, retired Dec. 5, 1903.

Second Asst. Engr. Edwin W. Davis to be a 1st assistant engineer with the rank of 2d lieutenant, to succeed Carl M. Green, promoted.

Chief Engr. F. P. Falkenstein, who was recently operated on for a serious affection of the eyes, has been fitted with glasses, and can now see as well, if not better than ever before. His many friends in the Service are congratulating him on his recovery.

The following officers of the Revenue Cutter Service have registered at the Treasury Department during the past week: 3d Lieut. John L. Maher, Surg. E. B. Burwell, Chief Engr. John R. Dally and Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor.

DEC. 11.—Engineer-in-Chief J. W. Collins, ordered to New York city and Redbank, N.J., on official business.

Second Asst. Engr. G. M. Kohler, ordered to McKeesport and Coatsville, Pa., to inspect material for new revenue cutters.

Second Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, granted seven days' leave of absence.

Surg. Alanson Weeks, granted thirty days' extension of leave of absence.

DEC. 12.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker, ordered to Coatsville, Pa., on an inspection trip.

DEC. 14.—Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, retired, reassigned to duty as assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief for the Pacific coast.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, granted thirty days' leave with permission to visit at Belize, British Honduras.

The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service was requested to convene a medical board to meet at Philadelphia, Dec. 17, for the examination of Chief Engr. J. A. Severns.

DEC. 15.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker, directed to return to New York city stopping at Lebanon, Pa., to inspect rivets for the new steamer No. 12.

Second Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina, ordered to the Seminole.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, ordered to the Boutwell.

DEC. 16.—2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, granted fourteen days' leave of absence.

Surg. Henry Horne granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whittaker, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Diego, Cal., for repairs.

BOUTWELL—At Newbern, N. C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—At Arundel Cove for repairs.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. W. H. Cushing.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

M'CULOCK—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder.

MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. Seattle, Wash.

MOHAWK—At Richmond, Va., in the hands of shipbuilders completing for service.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Ore.
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
THETIS—First Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Ordered to San Diego, Cal.
TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.
WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, in temporary command, Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Childsboro, Miss.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. B. Willey.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Sheridan sailed from Manila Dec. 15 with 310 enlisted men, 28th Infantry, 308 casualties, 46 sick, 6 insane, 44 general prisoners. WADE.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1903.
Adjutant General, Washington.
First and 3d Squadrons, 15th Cavalry, seventeen officers, 300 enlisted men, under command of Captain Ryan, left San Francisco Dec. 12 for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
ANDREWS, absence Department Commander.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13, 1903.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Headquarters, band and 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, twelve officers, 24 enlisted men leave noon for Fort Myer, Va.
ANDREWS, absence Department Commander.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Officially informed 20th Infantry reached San Francisco Dec. 15. Have assigned headquarters, band, 1st and 3d Battalions to Fort Crook, Neb. Lieut. Col. T. F. Davis, and Cos. E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Cos. G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma. Date of departure from San Francisco not yet known.
SUMNER, Commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All questions are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date on which the answers are to appear as many of the questions we receive require considerable time to answer. We do not answer questions by mail, but shall be pleased at all times to reply to inquiries in this column under the initial or nom de plume of the writer.

T. F.—For development in rifles in the U.S. Army see article in Review of Reviews for November, 1903, published at 13 Astor Place, New York city, price 25 cents. As to description of Krag rifle, etc., see "The Rifle Gallery," price 10 cents, published by Laffin and Hand Powder Company, New York city.

H. H. A.—For list of post commissary sergeants and station see Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 12, page 391.

SUBSCRIBER.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the circular regarding the enlistment of yeomen.

R. I. M.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for circular of information for persons desiring to enter the Medical Corps of the Navy.

W. F. S. writes: I enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, April 4, 1898, and was discharged April 8, 1903, making five years and five days continuous service. I re-enlisted in the U.S. Hospital Corps Oct. 9, 1903. Does my five years in the Marine Corps count on re-enlistment pay in the Army? Answer: No.

J. T. A. asks are examinations of enlisted men, for a commission in the U.S. Marine Corps, held elsewhere than in Washington? Answer: Examinations are held only in Washington, D.C.

W. W. asks what progress (if any) has been made in the settlement of the Dewey prize money claim? Answer: The matter is still before the courts.

J. M. asks the status of the Manila Bay prize money claim, and when the Department expects to be ready to pay the claims? Answer: The matter is in litigation.

R. E. B.—Service in the Navy during both Civil and Spanish wars for an enlisted man in the Navy is counted double in computing the service required to render men eligible for retirement.

M. J. V.—For particulars as to the location of the enlisted man you desire information about, write to Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C.

H. W. B.—Aguinaldo, the former insurgent leader, is in Manila, P.I., and receives a monthly salary from the Government.

J. B.—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, 15th U.S. Cav., is a 3d lieutenant, commissioned Feb. 2, 1901, and is on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

G. H. S. asks if enlisted men of the Navy serving on shore in Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, etc., are entitled to 20 per cent. increase of pay? Answer: No, the Navy does not get this increase.

GEO. Z.—The troops on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., in July, 1903, were Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, 4th Cav.; I, K, L and M, 8th Cav., and the 19th and 20th Batteries of Field Artillery. The above troops are still on duty there, with the addition of the 6th, 7th and 25th Batteries of Field Artillery, which joined since June last.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle is quoted as saying in a recent interview that there is a tendency to exaggerate the powers of the torpedo and consequently of the submarine. There are many practical difficulties, he believes, in the way of torpedoing a ship in motion. The extreme range of the torpedo is but 2,000 yards; its maximum speed thirty knots. Hence it follows that very great accuracy and expert judgment is needed to strike a ship traveling, say, at 15 knots speed. The track of the weapon can be detected; the ship then menaced will usually be able to evade the torpedo by prompt use of the helm. At present the speed of submarines when submerged does not exceed eight knots, whilst the surface speed is not much higher. Such craft, it is plain, will seldom succeed in getting within range of ships in motion. Their menace to vessels lying at anchor, or whose machinery is disabled, is hardly to be questioned. During the late naval maneuvers of the British fleet three armored cruisers out of eight and two first-class cruisers out of seven broke down. The London Engineer argues that the business of reducing the weights of the engines of warships is being overdone. This endangers the strategical value of a fleet which depends upon the ability to keep speed, as well as to make it, and not break down. The ship whose engines give out is doomed to almost certain destruction in the next naval war, for she will be a target that no torpedoes will miss at two thousand or even three thousand yards.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 15, 1903.

The target work of the midshipmen of the first class with great guns has been completed and the marks assigned by individuals and companies. The practice was with the 4-inch and 6-pounder guns of the monitor Terror and the shots were at a floating target at a range of 1,600 yards. The best work with the 4-inch guns was done by Midshipman Waldo P. Drury, who delivered five shots in a minute and every one of them was a hit. The best company shooting was done by his, the 4th company. The average was 476 shots and 2.5 shots a minute. The average of the first company, Midshipman John E. Otterson, captain, was 456 shots and 2.2 hits; of the battalion about 4 shots and 1.5 hits.

With the 6-pounder guns the first company, Captain Otterson, was in the lead with an average of 6.23 shots delivered per minute and 3.67 hits. The fourth company stood second with 5.67 shots and 2.67 hits. The best individual work was by Midshipman Fred E. McMillen and George M. Baum, who made eleven shots and nine hits, and George M. Baum with nine shots all hits. First honors go, however, to Midshipman Otterson, as the hits being the same, greatest credit is due to the one who delivered the larger number of shots.

Midshipman Husband E. Kimmel, manager of the Navy crew, states that a call would be issued to all candidates for next year's crew to begin practice about Jan. 1. They will be put to work on the rowing machines in the gymnasium daily, until the weather will permit them taking to the water. No races have as yet been definitely decided upon, but negotiations are under way with the University of Pennsylvania, Yale and Georgetown. Midshipman Herbert Harlan Michael is captain of the Navy crew and other members of last season's crews who will be out again this season are Baggeley, Court, Farley, Goss, Grace, Laird, Marston, Nimtz, Root, Stott, Reichmuth, A. H. Fitch, Todd, Battles, Coman, Jensen, Taffinder, Bartlett and Hart, Green and Davis coxswains. The present fourth class, which numbers over three hundred members, is said to have some very promising oarsmen among it.

The fencing team of Naval Academy midshipmen will begin the fencing season here Saturday evening, their first match being with the Baltimore Fencer's Club. The teams will be composed of three men each, and each man will fence every other, making nine bouts in all. The midshipmen team will be as follows: R. R. Riggs, '04, captain; R. B. Hilliard, '04; R. P. R. Neilson, '05; substitute, H. G. Knox, '06. The judges will be Lieut. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. B. Hoff, U.S.N.; and Civil Engineer A. C. Cunningham, U.S.N. Time-keeper, Midshipman C. W. Mauldin.

As a necessary precaution to guard against accidents, the Naval Academy authorities have made a safety net which will be placed beneath the 72-foot mast which was recently erected in the new boat house for the instruction of midshipmen.

The following changes have been made in the cadet officers of the midshipmen brigade: Junior Lieutenant E. C. Oak, to Lieutenant, vice D. B. Craig, reduced; Ensign L. E. Morgan, to cadet junior lieutenant, vice E. C. Oak, promoted; cadet petty officer, first class, C. L. Hand, to cadet ensign, vice L. E. Morgan, promoted; cadet petty officer, second class, J. C. Sweeney, Jr., to cadet petty officer, first class, vice C. L. Hand, promoted; Midshipman K. Atkins, to cadet petty officer, second class, vice J. C. Sweeney, Jr., promoted.

Lieuts. A. H. McCarthy and H. N. Jensen (junior grade), have returned from Washington where they took the examination for promotion.

Comdr. William F. Halsey has had set up in the building devoted to the seamanship branch one of the most interesting relics in possession of the Navy and has had a tablet placed which states the facts connected with it. This is the small boat, known as a captain's gig, in which one officer and four sailors made a trip of 1,500 miles on the Pacific Ocean for the purpose of bringing succor to the crew of the U.S.S. Saginaw, wrecked on the barren Oahu Island where the United States now has a naval station. A very pathetic part of the memorial is the sight of the rames of the party carved as if with a sailor's knife on the sides of the stern cockpit. They are J. C. Talbot (Lieut. U.S.N.), W. Halford, P. Francis, J. Andrews and J. Muir. The five volunteers actually accomplished this trip under sails and oars in a little over three weeks, but all lost their lives in landing except William Halford, now chief gunner in the Navy. Among those who received during the past week were the following: Mrs. W. H. Brownson, wife of the superintendent, and Mrs. Badger, wife of the commandant of midshipmen, were at home to their friends on Wednesday afternoon at their residence in the Naval Academy. Mrs. LeBreton and Miss LeBreton were at home on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Murray, wife of Pay Director James D. Murray, U.S.N., retired, was at home at her home at "Acton," Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Cutler, wife of Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N., received her friends on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Halsey, wife of Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., gave a large and beautiful card party at her home, No. 8 Blake Row, Naval Academy, Thursday afternoon. Among those present was Mrs. Wainwright, wife of former Superintendent of the Naval Academy Richard Wainwright, who has been the guest this week of Prof. and Mrs. O. G. Dodge at the Naval Academy.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 14, 1903.

A society event of interest was the reception given on Wednesday evening from eight to eleven o'clock by Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler at their home for the pleasure of their guest, Miss Craik, of Montgomery, Ala. The house, which has been recently remodeled, presented a most attractive appearance in decorations of red and white, these colors being symbolic of the U.S.A. Engineer Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Flagler were assisted in receiving their guests by Miss Hall, Miss King, Miss Davis, Miss Mason and Lieutenants S. A. Cheney, Howard G. Young, C. C. Lansing, M. H. Hodge and D. Van Voorhis. Mrs. Flagler wore an imported reception gown of white chiffon embroidered in red roses. Miss Craik was gowned in blue crepe de Chine. Several hundred guests enjoyed the hospitality so graciously extended.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers entertained with cards on Friday afternoon. Euchre was played and the prizes were taken by Mrs. H. F. Dalton, Mrs. J. H. Gilpatrick and Mrs. Herbert W. Wolcott. The guests from the city were: Mrs. Minnie Taylor, Mrs. Charles Snyder, Mrs. Eugene Lyle, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Mrs. J. H. Gilpatrick, Mrs. Nellie Daniels, Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson and Mrs. Herbert W. Wolcott.

Capt. and Mrs. Lyman M. Welch and little son left on Sunday evening for San Francisco to be absent four months. Capt. George W. Van Deusen has returned from Massachusetts where he was called by illness of his mother, who is now convalescent.

Mrs. H. A. Hegeman entertained the card club, of which she is a member, on Thursday afternoon. The prizes were awarded Mrs. G. E. Thorne and Miss Gertrude Wagner. The guests were Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, Mrs. W. B. Atkinson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. R. F. Wagner, Miss Wagner, Miss Gertrude Wagner, Mrs. G. E. Thorne, Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Mrs. J. B. Kemper, Mrs. Brablia, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. R. H. Beck, Miss Mason and Miss McCaskey.

Mrs. Schindler will entertain on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindler and Mrs. A. Snyder. Col. and Mrs. Duncan have issued invitations for a reception on Wednesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Austin will come from Fort Riley to spend the holidays with Mrs. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood.

The Ladies' Minstrels, an amateur organization from

the city, will give an entertainment at Pope hall on Monday evening for the benefit of the society for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers. A large supper hop will be given by the officers and ladies of the post at Pope hall Friday evening, Dec. 18.

Mrs. J. B. Parker, who was injured a few weeks since on a railroad train returning from Kansas City, and who has been at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl for several days, has gone to Chicago in response to word announcing the serious illness of her mother. Capt. E. F. Taggart will leave next week for San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Smith, Major James A. Irons, Capt. Charles H. Muir, Capt. P. DeW. Ramsey, all of the General Staff of the Army, are at the post to assist in revising the Infantry drill regulations. Colonel Duncan and the field officers and two senior captains of the 6th Infantry will work with the visiting officers in making the changes. It is expected that the board will be in session about two weeks, and part of the time companies of the 6th Infantry will be used to exemplify the changes.

The examination of the class of student officers began on the 7th of the month and will probably extend over a period of two weeks.

Nearly all of the officers of the Post and Staff College called at the home of General Bell on Tuesday evening and met Colonel Brush, the inspector general of the Department, and members of the General Staff comprising the visiting Infantry board. An informal reception was held from half-past seven till nine o'clock.

The officers of the post are arranging for a fancy dress ball some night during holiday week. Major J. A. Watrous was here last week. Major D. E. McCarthy and children will leave shortly for Evansville, Indiana, where they will join Mrs. McCarthy and spend the holidays with relatives.

Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner of the Department of the Missouri will arrive from Omaha on Tuesday and will remain three days. A review of all the troops at the post, six battalions in brigade formation, will be at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Col. Cecil Clay of the Department of Justice is the guest of Major McClaughery. He will inspect the United States penitentiary while here.

Major D. E. McCarthy, construction quartermaster, expects to have the new gymnasium and swimming pool ready for use by Jan. 1.

Company F, 6th Infantry, is not expected to return from Fort Crook, Neb., before January. The company is awaiting the arrival of new troops from the Philippines.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell left on Friday evening for Washington on business. The General hopes to return by Thursday evening in order to attend the big banquet which is to be given in his honor that night.

Capt. J. H. Parker is with friends at the post en route from San Francisco to Chicago at which place he will join Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Capt. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf., who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl on North Broadway, Leavenworth, Kas., was called to Peoria, Ill., Friday by the sudden illness of her mother, Mrs. Burr.

Lieutenants Purviance, Burbank and Dean of the post attended the matinee at Kansas City Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Lyman Welch and little son of the post will leave the 13th for San Francisco, Cal. Capt. B. P. Nicklin, 9th U.S. Inf., will be in Chattanooga, Tenn., for the Christmas holidays. Capt. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf., arrived from San Francisco Dec. 13, and while here will be the guest of Captain Elliott of the post, and Dr. W. R. Van Tuyl of the city.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell will leave in a short time for Washington, to be absent for a few days.

Capt. B. W. Atkinson has a force of men at work putting up a frame building between the guard house and the riding school, to be used for a mess hall for the prisoners. The building is to be used until the military authorities come into possession of the old penitentiary. Each company of the 6th Infantry now has separate barracks. The new barracks will accommodate 130 men. The companies now average 80 men and new recruits are coming in. Work on remodeling barracks No. 46 will begin soon. The Signal Corps company, which is to occupy the barracks, is expected next May.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 14, 1903.

On Wednesday, Dec. 9, the building of the Army Young Men's Christian Association was dedicated with very impressive ceremonies. Admission was by card and though a rain was pouring, the auditorium was comfortably filled. It is nearly a year since ground was broken by Major Clermont L. Best, A.C., since deceased, and though the construction has been much delayed, yet now that it is complete, it is the most beautiful building on the post. Its cost including all furnishing has been nearly \$40,000, all of which was given by Miss Helen M. Gould. Its location was happily chosen just at the west end of the bridge over the moat at the Sally port, and opposite the administration building. Miss Gould brought a most distinguished party of ladies from New York with her, and all were interested listeners to the dedicatory program. Col. John P. Story, A.C., the commanding officer, presided with grace and dignity, and made a most felicitous address, expressing his appreciation of the good work done in the garrison by the association, and his pleasure that the prospects were good for its continuance. After a couple of selections by the 4th Band, A.C., Chaplain Thomas W. Barry read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures and led in prayer. All joined in singing "Blest be the Tie." Mr. William Sloane, of New York, the chief secretary of the International Y.M.C.A., made a strong address, covering the work generally. He was followed by Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., retired, who organized the first Army Y.M.C.A. at this post many years ago. He told of the organization in the casemates and of General Schofield's comments in his annual inspection. He made a strong plea for the development of responsibility and for the building of character among the men. The Hon. J. Taylor Ellison, State secretary, Virginia Y.M.C.A., made a scholarly address and in closing made a very beautiful, though impersonal, tribute to the little woman who had made the building possible.

All joined in singing "America" then dispersed to inspect the building. It is the most complete of anything of its kind in the country, and will be a great boon to the men. The library is filled with the best and latest books, the furniture, the pool tables, the bowling alleys, the needle baths, dark room for amateur photography, study rooms, Aeolian, every thing is the best that money can buy, or talent and perfect taste select. The auditorium will comfortably seat about 400, and there are dressing rooms and a stage, so it will be easily arranged for amateur theatricals. The gymnasium is equipped with everything usually found there, and beside the regulation bars and poles and vaulting horses, punching bags and the like, there is a complete baseball outfit, tennis outfit, foils, sabres, singles sticks and masks. The men are indeed fortunate, but they appreciate it, and when once it is open for use, Phoebe will lose a lot of business. Secretary Bailey has been working faithfully and steadily for about a year and the excellent condition of the association reflects his work. He is the right man in the right place, and now things are coming his way he feels a pardonable pride. Mr. Erik Wallin, the civil engineer, who has from the first superintended the construction for Miss Gould, has made a host of friends among the officers and men of the post, and we are sorry to have this splendid gentleman go from among us, but he returns to the city this week to resume his professional work. Fort Monroe is very fortunate to have received this building.

The invitations are out for the wedding of Lieut. David Yulee Beckham, A.C., one of our student officers, to Miss

Myra Wilcox, of Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at Savannah, from the Independent Presbyterian Church. Lieutenant Beckham is a brother of the Governor of Kentucky, and as the family of the bride is one of the oldest in the south, the event promises to be one of the most notable weddings of the season in all Dixie land. All the vessels of the Navy that have been lying at anchor in Hampton Roads have gone south for the winter, except the torpedo flotilla, which left Saturday on its long trip to Manila.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1903.

The formal opening of the new officers' mess building took place on Friday evening, Dec. 11. The beautiful interior was ablaze with light while the dinner which marked the occasion was in progress. The officers of the post were "all present, or accounted for." Among the guests who assembled in response to the large number of invitations issued, were the following: Generals Corbin, Sickles, Alexander B. Webb, Colonels Thompson (formerly of the Navy), Church, L. B. Beaumont, R. H. Warner, Major Rowan, Artillery Corps; Mr. Zogbaum, Mr. Fowler, Gen. J. A. Johnston, Gen. T. H. Barry, Captain Metcalfe, retired; Lieutenant Braden and Col. Montgomery Schuyler. The dinner, which began about 7.30, lasted until almost midnight. During its course appropriate music was furnished by the U.S.M.A. band stationed in the library for this purpose.

The theory that "beauty unadorned," etc., was carried out in the simplicity of decoration. Large flags draped on both sides of the partition separating the main dining room from the adjoining reading room (which was thrown into the dining room for this occasion), and a portiere composed of strings of smilax dotted with red carnations were the only decorations employed. The dinner, served by Muschenheim of New York, left nothing to be desired. The tables were artistically decorated with flowers and ferns.

The orators of the evening, Generals Corbin, Sickles, Webb and Colonel Thompson, were each introduced by Colonel Mills with appropriate and well chosen remarks. From the library windows overlooking the dining room a number of ladies of the post were interested spectators of the scene and formed an appreciative, if silent, audience while the speeches were in progress.

On Saturday evening Cullum Hall was filled with a very appreciative audience which enjoyed a musical treat in the concert given by Mrs. Anna Jewell, a pupil of Raoul Pugno of Paris, assisted by Mrs. Frank G. Dossert, soprano, Dr. Frank G. Dossert at the piano, and Master Arthur Bradley. The last named young gentleman, who is about 8 years old, replaced Mr. Francis Archambault, whose name appeared on the program.

The weather is intensely cold. The Cavalry plain has been flooded for skating.

The examination, which in former years stared the corps in the face as a sequel to the holiday season, has been recently advanced to a date before Christmas, and the cadet's Christmas leave, if he be fortunate enough to merit one, can be enjoyed with no ordeal looming in the foreground. The semi-annual examination will be begun this year on Dec. 19, Saturday of the present week, and continue until Dec. 23, after which date all recitations and exercises will be suspended until Jan. 2.

The Reading Club was entertained by Mrs. Patrick last Thursday. "Cornelle and Racine" was the subject of the paper read.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10, 1903.

Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 13th Inf., battalion adjutant, and the very efficient post adjutant of Alcatraz Island, has been ordered before the board of officers at the Presidio to be examined for promotion to the grade of captain. Major William T. Wood, I.G., has assumed his new duties as inspector general of the Department of California. Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., who has been stationed on Angel Island at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, has been assigned for duty at the U.S. Mint to witness the weighing, sealing and boxing of the Philippine coins. Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, has moved to his new station at Fort Riley. Mrs. Maus and daughter, Mary, are on Alcatraz Island, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Halstead, 13th Inf.

A delightful hop was held at the Presidio on Tuesday evening. The beautiful club room had a Christmas appearance on account of the many evergreens used in the decorations. The new electric lights are a great improvement over the old coal oil lamps. Mrs. Charles Morris and Mrs. Albert Todd were the receiving party. Refreshments were served in the officer's mess hall. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foster Dutton, Miss May Colbourn, Miss Elsie Tallant, Miss Maylitta Pease, Miss Elizabeth Allen, Miss Ruth Allen, Miss Ethel Kent, Miss Elizabeth Cole, Miss Florence Cole, Miss Gertrude Dutton, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Ardella Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Louis Ray Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Nance, Major and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Major Louis S. Boudew, Major William Stephenson, Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Capt. William A. Phillips, Lieut. George C. Rockwell, Lieut. Joseph V. Kurik, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor C. Lewis, P.A. Surg. R. G. Brodrick, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Draper and Miss Draper, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Kirwin, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Patten and Lieut. Robert W. Barnett.

The enlisted men on Alcatraz Island gave a large and enthusiastic hop on Tuesday evening. The General McDowell brought over the young ladies from San Francisco, Fort Mason and the Presidio.

Hon. Thomas L. Hayden, of New York, a classmate of Chaplain B. W. Perry in Hamilton College, made the Chaplain and Mrs. Perry a call on Thursday afternoon.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 14, 1903.

The members of the Hospital Corps issued invitations to an informal hop which they gave in the assembly hall on Thursday evening last. The hall, which was prettily decorated, was comfortably filled, and all those who received invitations are hoping that the "sawbones" will do it again. The commissioned personnel of the post medical department were present during the latter part of the evening and indulged in several dances as well as enjoying the lunch, which was served about eleven o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. S. McP. Rutherford, left the post last week, Thursday, for Detroit, Mich., where they will pass the Christmas holidays with relatives and friends. Capt. and Mrs. Cress returned from Kansas City on Tuesday.

It is understood here that the estimates transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, for the construction and repair of hospitals at military posts, already established and occupied, includes one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a hospital at this post. The present affair, which has had additions built on to it three times within as many years, is entirely unfit for a garrison of the size and importance of this one, and it would seem to be about time that something was done in this regard. The hospital projected is to have one hundred beds.

While the troops of the Cavalry post were at breakfast on Friday morning, their early meal was rudely disturbed by the appealing notes of fire call, which was occasioned by a chimney burning out in the post adminis-

tration building. There was no damage, except to the feelings of everyone concerned.

One of the new Springfield arms, which are to be used by Cavalry and Infantry, has been shipped to the post from the Springfield Arsenal, and the experts are giving their opinion upon its workings.

Sergeant Major Brooke, of the 4th Cavalry, rejoined the post last week from a week's trip in search of desirable recruits for the Cavalry garrison. Unfortunately there wasn't much doing. The times are too good in this part of Uncle Sam's domain.

The Cavalry Board is considering the new proposition for the mounted service in the way of the combination Whitman-McClellan saddle, of which ten have been received at this post for trial.

Lieut. F. W. Clark, Art. Corps, will leave this week for Chicago, where he will pass the holidays at his home.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P. I., Oct. 21, 1903.

Capt. C. F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, is on temporary duty at Camp Jossman, as prosecuting witness before a G.C.M. Lieut. E. W. Tanner, 17th Inf., en route to join his regiment at Jolo, visited camp. Lieuts. E. J. Dent and G. R. Spaulding, C.E., have been for several weeks engaged on preliminary surveys for coast defense sites at the north and south entrance of Guimaras channel. Col. C. E. L. Davis, Chief Engineer Officer of the Division, was here recently to inspect the locations.

Mrs. Kinnison, wife of Capt. H. L. Kinnison, 29th Inf., sailed from Manila Oct. 15 en route to the United States. Major E. P. Pendleton and Chaplain P. T. Brockmann, 29th Inf., have joined their regiment. Lieut. H. F. Weusthoff, P.S., has returned from an official visit to Capiz, Panay. Major H. M. Lord paid the troops of this command Monday, Oct. 12.

A regimental baseball team is being organized. Very little time for practice is available at present, but the few practice games that have been played were very creditable exhibitions and the indications are that the 29th will be "there with the goods" after a little hard work. Co. F. beat the 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., 16 to 3 last week. Two games between picked teams resulted in scores of 2 to 1 and 4 to 1.

Miss Paxton of Iloilo was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Worriow over Sunday. Lieut. Wilford Twyman is on temporary duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Iloilo. Lieut. P. C. Galleher, who has been undergoing treatment at 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, has reported back for duty.

A number of very enjoyable dinners have been given the past fortnight: Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Morey entertained Lieutenants Reams, Saunders, Barnes and McCleave; Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Goodwin entertained Captains Madden, Morrow and Woodward, Dr. Wadhams and Lieutenant Barnes; Capt. and Mrs. Wells entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Point and Lieutenant Spaulding; Capt. and Mrs. Worriow entertained Lieutenants Jackson and Barnes; Lieut. R. E. Beebe and Dr. Hall entertained Captains Worriow and Perry, and Lieutenants Reams, Saunders, McCleave and Spaulding. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis entertained Lieutenants Reams and Barnes; Captain Allen entertained Captain Kinnison and Lieutenant Galleher.

Dr. Bloomberg has relieved Dr. Wadhams as chief medical officer of the camp on account of illness of the latter, who is being treated in the Base Hospital, Iloilo. Among the recent visitors to Iloilo were Mrs. Worriow, Capt. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Point, Mrs. Twyman, Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Perry, Lieutenants Galleher, Beebe, McCleave, Farnham, Barnes, Waldron, and Captain Morrow.

FORT LOGAN.

The following are the officers on duty at Fort Logan, Colo., according to the latest official advices, together with those on detached service:

Col. Clarence A. Stedman, commanding regiment and post; Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, Fort Huachuca; Major Charles H. Watts, Fort Mackenzie; Major Joel S. Bishop, Fort Apache; Major Franklin O. Johnson, Fort Wingate; Chaplain James A. Dalton, Manila; Capt. August C. Nissen, Capt. Nathaniel F. McClure, and Capt. Lucius R. Horrocks, all of the 5th Cav.

Capt. Henry J. Goldman, 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker and 2d Lieut. George L. Morrison, Troop E, 5th Cav.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, 1st Lieut. John McClintock and 2d Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Troop G, 5th Cav.

Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 1st Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 1st Lieut. Archie J. Harris, 2d Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Lieut. Wm. J. O'Loughlin, all of the 2d Infantry.

Co. A, 2d Inf.—Capt. William M. Wright, aid to General Bates; 1st Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 2d Lieut. Laney M. Mitchell, G.S. and S. College, Sept. 1, '03.

Co. B, 2d Inf.—Capt. John H. Wholley, 1st Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 2d Lieut. L. W. Mosely.

Co. C, 2d Inf.—Capt. George C. Saffarans, 1st Lieut. vacancy, 2d Lieut. Sam P. Herren.

Co. D, 2d Inf.—Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, sick leave, Nov. —, two months; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Lieut. Clark Lynn.

Co. I, 2d Inf.—Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. Henry W. Fleet.

Co. K, 2d Inf.—Capt. Alex. E. Williams, 1st Lieut. George DeG. Catlin, 2d Lieut. T. H. Brereton.

Co. L, 2d Inf.—Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Lawrence F. Butler, 2d Lieut. Deshler Whiting.

Co. M, 2d Inf.—Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 1st Lieut. DeWitt W. Chamberlin, 2d Lieut., vacancy, 1st Lieut. Charles F. Martin, 5th Cav., West Point; Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., O.O., S.O., E.O.

Major Harry O. Perley, surgeon; 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Richardson, asst. surg.; Contract Surgeon Alva R. Hull, asst. surg.; Dental Surgeon G. M. Decker, Veterinarian R. Vans Agnew, 5th Cav.

The post is ten miles from Denver, and is connected with the city by both telephone and telegraph.

FOOTBALL AT FORT YELLOWSTONE.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Dec. 6, 1903.

A game of football between a team from Bozeman, Mont., and the post team was played at Fort Yellowstone Dec. 5, resulting in a victory for the post team, of which the soldiers may well be proud of, as the Bozeman team is one of the best in the State of Montana. The features of the game were the offensive and fast playing of the soldiers, the fierce huddling of Corporal Potts, the ball back, the fast playing of Lieut. A. B. Jones and Private Barnes, who repeatedly gained ground from 5 to 10 yards, and the generalship and well directed plays of Corporal Salisbury, quarterback. A run of 40 yards by Private Jones was also a notable feature of the game. The line, with Sergeant Cross as center, was like a stone wall, and withstood the fierce charging and huddling of the Bozeman's with apparent ease. No wonder how they tried they could gain no ground against the perfect defense and fierce tackling of Uncle Sam's boys, who outplayed them at all stages of the game, and at no time was their goal in danger of being crossed.

The football team of Fort Yellowstone, consisting of men of Troops B, C and F, 3d Cav., is undoubtedly the champion team of this part of Montana, if not the whole State. They have met and defeated some of the best teams in the State, and have not been scored against by any team during the season.

The Yellowstone team lined up as follows: Sergeant Cross, center; Private Heintz, right guard; Private Wilkins, left guard; Private Ruth, right end; Private Jones, left end; Private Fletcher, right tackle; Private Shoup,

left tackle; Corporal Salisbury, quarterback; Lieutenant Jones, left half back; Private Barnes, right half back; Corporal Potts, fullback. Score, Fort Yellowstone 23, Bozeman 0. Touchdowns: Lieut. Jones, Pvt. Barnes (2) and Pvt. Heintz. Referee, Com. Sergt. Brown; umpire, Mr. Erwin, Bozeman; linesman, Lieut. Boyd. Subs., Fort Yellowstone, Pvt. Burkett, Christ and Lundergreen; time of halves, 30 minutes.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1903.

As the holiday season approaches society grows merrier day by day and the young people at the post find themselves in demand at all the prominent social affairs in town. Mrs. George Bell, Jr., has been invited to act as one of the patronesses of the charity ball, which takes place Jan. 1.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson arrived on Dec. 3 and has been the guest of Major Bell. On Tuesday Lieut. David A. Lindsay entertained Captain Jackson and the bachelor officers at luncheon. On Tuesday also, Miss Bell gave a "rose luncheon" to a few young girls. The dining room in the Castle is a beautiful apartment, and the polished table, with the center piece of pink roses, was adorned with exquisite rose embroidered doilies, the name cards, favors, bon-bons, and ices all carrying out the rose effect.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, who have been visiting Lieut. G. L. Townsend, have returned home. Major Halford, who was private secretary to President Harrison, has returned from Europe, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Hallock.

Mrs. Auman, wife of Gen. William Auman, retired, entertained a whist club at her home in Bidwell Parkway, and among those present from the post were Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Townsend.

Tuesday evening Major Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Merrow and several of the young officers attended the second assembly at the Twentieth Century Club.

Friday has been chosen by the ladies of the post as their reception day, thus affording their many friends in town an opportunity to see "them." Miss Jane Merrow gave a charming dish supper on a night last week.

The friends of Mrs. W. R. Leonard, wife of Lieut. W. R. Leonard, will be glad to know she is recovering from her serious illness. M.B.S.

FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., Dec. 14, 1903.

The fall up here in Maine has been one of warm sunny days, and out-door concerts by the band are still held.

The last of November the regular target practice for the quarter with the large guns was held. The 49th Company, Capt. William C. Davis commanding, made with the 10-inch B.L.R. what is thought to be the best record in this district, making four full hits out of five shots fired. An unfortunate error of 400 yards in receiving the range by telephone at the gun caused one shot to fall short.

The 74th Company gave their annual dance the day before Thanksgiving, and quite a contingent of Portland friends were present.

The companies here enjoyed their usual Thanksgiving dinner of turkey and fixings, although turkeys were thirty cents per pound and the company funds low. Col. and Mrs. W. F. Stewart entertained the bachelor officers at dinner Thanksgiving, and Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. L. T. Hillman, of Fort Freble, and Miss Florence Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. Davis entertained Col. and Mrs. Stewart and Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell at dinner recently.

Captain Davis is busy taking over the submarine property of the district. Col. and Mrs. Stewart have given a series of luncheons and dinners recently, having as their guest the officers and ladies of the post and several guests from Portland. A.B.C.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1903.

Colonel Greenough, whose leave is extended one month, before his departure, entertained at dinner in honor of his two charming nieces, Miss Chase and Miss Carter. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Ennis, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle and Lieut. Garrison Ball. Capt. and Mrs. Irwin also gave a most delightful dinner. The color scheme was yellow, and covers were laid for nine. The guests were Colonel Greenough, Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, the rector and Mrs. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle.

Now that the weather is colder, the lunch parties in the harbor are given up, but there is occasional skating on the reservation pond.

In November, daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Fox Conner. Lieut. and Mrs. Stayton are on leave, visiting their Cincinnati home. Lieut. F. B. Edwards, the new 1st lieutenant for the 9th Company, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, until his quarters are habitable. Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle gave a small dinner in honor of Mr. Lush, of Albany. The guests were Miss Powell, Mr. Lush and Lieutenant Edwards.

Dr. Patton, but shortly returned from the Philippines, takes Dr. Webb's place at the post.

Miss Powell gave an enjoyable pop corn party. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Stayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, the Misses Harmon and Dr. Patton.

FORT WASHAKIE.

As Fort Washakie, Wyoming, is 147 miles distant from the nearest railroad station, which is Rawlins, Wyo., there is very little going on at this small fort except routine military work.

First Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, Troop F, 10th Cav., commands the post in the absence of Capt. Thomas G. Carson on leave. Lieutenant Enslow, besides the duties of Post Commandant, is also Ordnance Officer, Signal Officer and Engineer Officer. The only other line officer on duty at present is 2d Lieut. Benj. O. Davis, who acts as Adjutant, Recruiting Officer and Commissary. The Medical Department is represented by Contract Surgeon Harry H. Van Kirk, who prescribes for the sick and also acts as Post Treasurer. Troop F, 10th Cavalry, completes the garrison.

From Rawlins it takes 3 hours by stage to reach the fort, so visitors from there are not over numerous. A stage leaves Rawlins and Fort Washakie daily. A two-seated buckboard, carrying only three passengers, leaves Casper on Tuesdays and Fridays, transferring passengers at Rongis for Fort Washakie, and connects with the stage line leaving Fort Washakie, Wyo., on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is a telegraph station at the fort, which is also a post office.

FORT GRANT.

Fort Grant, Ariz., is twenty-six miles from Willcox, which is the nearest railroad station to the post on the Southern Pacific railroad. We have a telegraph station at the post, and the luxury of a spring covered wagon which runs daily between Willcox and the post.

Lieut. Hu B. Myers, of Troop I, 5th Cav., is in command of the post. Capt. G. R. Day being on college duty at Macon, Mo. Other officers on duty at the post are 2d Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, Capt. M. S. Murray, commissary, Lieuts. Robert N. Winn and S. J. Morris, asst. surgs. Troop I, 5th Cav., is the only troop on duty.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., will review the 12th N.Y. at its armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30.

The 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, will be reviewed at the armory of the 7th Regiment by Major General Corbin, U.S.A., on Saturday evening, Jan. 3.

The annual ball of the Old Guard of New York will be held on Thursday evening, Jan. 23, and will as usual outshine all former efforts of the old guardsmen. President Roosevelt, it is expected, will lead the grand march.

Battalion drills in the 9th N.Y. will be held on Dec. 21 and 23.

The 3d Battery N.Y., Capt. H. S. Rasquin, will be reviewed by Adjutant General Henry on Monday evening, Dec. 23.

The Mail and Express in its issue of Dec. 14 contained an article on the feeling in the 7th N.Y., in connection with the new olive drab service uniform prescribed for it, which is singularly inaccurate. Despite the well known fact that the 7th has been anxious for some past to have the State equip it with the new Service uniform of olive drab, and that the board of officers unanimously voted in favor of it, the article in the Mail and Express states that the regiment is on the verge of disruption, and that an average of fifty-six men in each company will resign rather than wear the handsome new Service uniform. Just how enlisted men can resign from the Service is not stated. It is further asserted that the uniform order is due to military politics, and the jealousy of other regiments, which, just before the Spanish war, the writer of the article goes on to say, pulled strings so that all could volunteer for the war in a body under their own officers, except the 7th which, the writer states, was forced to volunteer as individuals. The simple facts of the case are that the 7th is only too pleased to have the State provide it with a Service uniform to be worn on occasions where Service uniform is prescribed. This will save the grey distinctive uniform of the 7th, which can still be worn on street parades and armory ceremonies, and upon all occasions save when Service uniform is ordered. The regiment will simply have an extra working uniform which it gets at the expense of the State.

Major General Roe, of New York, under date of Dec. 2, in Circular 12, publishes a list of Distinguished Experts who qualified during the season of 1903 and made a score of 400 or more at 900 and 1,000 yards. There are all told 23 of these distinguished riflemen, and at their head stands Capt. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, 12th Regiment, who made the phenomenal score of 50 out of a possible 60, and is specially commended for his accuracy by General Roe.

The 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, will be reviewed by General Roe at its armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5.

Co. D, 12th N.Y., in the absence of Captain Cleland on leave, was drilled on the evening of Dec. 16 by 1st Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. F. C. Tanner also being present. The company was promptly formed by 1st Sergeant Mier with a front of 16 files, and reported to Lieutenant Vanderbilt, who ordered ranks opened, and a careful inspection of uniforms and accoutrements of the men was made. As a warmer for the evening's work, the Lieutenant put the men on the march in column of fours in double time, the cadence, and the dress of the fours being correctly maintained, and the fours wheeled into line in double time in excellent shape, and the company marched in line with a good swinging step, in quick time, which was maintained throughout the drill. Other movements included on right into line, in which the fours came up and dressed promptly and came to an order arms with a commendable snap. Then followed a well executed right turn, left front into line, instruction in the manual, etc. Lieutenant Vanderbilt was careful to correct any errors observed, and in putting the company on the march when the men failed to bring their pieces to the right shoulder smartly as they should have done before stepping off, he made them repeat the movement several times until they brought up the pieces properly. The changes of direction, abouts by fours, obliques, manual on the march, and the drill generally was exceptionally well executed, especially considering the fact that there are a number of new men in the company. Intervals and distances were correctly maintained, and the men in columns of fours were careful as a rule to cover in file. The men were steady in the ranks, and took an interest in their work, a fact that is bound to help success in any undertaking. Second Lieutenant Tanner was given an opportunity to drill the company the latter part of the evening, and both officers handled the men with great success. Lieutenant Vanderbilt, as acting C.O. is certainly a popular one, and demonstrated that he has made a careful study of the drill regulations, and a most competent instructor.

At the annual inspection of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York commander Forshow, by Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, Chief of Staff, of Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia, 133 officers and men were present out of 211 on the rolls. Commander Fry, complimented the battalion upon holding together under adverse circumstances, and spoke of the bright future ahead for the organization when it was in its new armory on the shore front, ground for which has been broken.

Recent changes among the officers of the 12th N.Y., include the appointment of Lieut. Monson Morris from battalion quartermaster to regimental commissary with rank of captain. Second Lieut. J. A. Power, elected 1st lieutenant of Company F and 2d Lieut. W. Forbes Morgan, elected 1st lieutenant of Company G.

Major General Roe and staff, of New York, will give a dinner at Delmonicos Dec. 22 in honor of the State Rifle Team, captained by Col. N. B. Thurston, which so ably distinguished itself by winning the National Trophy at Sea Girt, defeating the best teams in the Regular and National Guard forces. Adjutant General Henry, of New York, proposed that a dinner be given by the officers of the National Guard to Governor Odell early in January next in New York city, in further celebration of the teams victory. The team members to be present as guests, it was also proposed, and Major General Roe to formally present the trophy won to the Governor. On account of the expense many officers have been to, concerning new uniforms, it has been deemed advisable to abandon the dinner proposed by General Henry.

GENERAL CORBIN REVIEWS THE 2D N.Y.

The 2d N.Y., in command of Colonel Bartlett, was reviewed by Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., at its armory Dec. 12. It paraded 12 commands of 16 files, and in three battalions, and was handsomely formed for review in line of masses by Adjutant R. J. Daly. The 1st Battalion was in command of Major Hotchkin, the 2d in command of Major Lillendahl, and the 3d in command of Captain Murphy. General Corbin was accompanied by his aide, Captain Moss. Evening parade followed, the customary passage in command of the sergeant major being omitted. In both ceremonies, the regiment acquitted itself very creditably. Next Co. E, 8th U.S. Inf., in command of Lieutenant Stewart, gave a very clever exhibition of physical drill with the rifle, after which the 1st Division of the 2d Naval Battalion gave an interesting artillery drill, in command of Lieutenant Crossing. A tent raising exhibition by teams from Co. G, 23d, under the direction of Lieutenant Tausig, with several athletic events also added to the interest of the occasion and a band concert followed by dancing concluded the entertainment. The athletic association of the regiment, appreciating the untiring efforts of Capt. Daniel James Murphy, of Co. A, in their behalf have presented him with a valuable gold watch suitably engraved.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1299, Mr. Alger.—To amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said act, such retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the U.S. as in his judgment may be required for that purpose to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the U.S., where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities. No detail to be made to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the officer detailed, and the extra-duty pay. No detail to be made unless the officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position, they shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, upon the approval of the governors of the respective States, such number of the same as may be required for military instruction and practice by such school.

S. 2165, Mr. Platt.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cede certain lands to the city of New York, including all that portion of the cob dock in the East River opposite to and forming part of the U.S. navy yard, which is situated north of a straight line beginning at the southeasterly corner of the slip recently constructed in said cob dock and running across said cob dock parallel to the northerly side thereof. Such conveyance shall be made upon condition that the land so conveyed shall be entirely removed to a depth of thirty feet, more or less, by the city, so that navigation may be improved and the commercial facilities of property in the vicinity may be enlarged and increased; and upon the further condition that the city shall construct upon the east side of said cob dock an addition thereto to the extent of three hundred feet, more or less, or in lieu thereof, at the option of said U.S., shall pay to the U.S. such sum as may be necessary to cover cost of such reconstruction. In consideration of the privilege granted New York city shall build permanent quay walls upon the east side of the cob dock and shall dredge to a depth of thirty feet at mean low water the entire area of said cob dock which may be removed in pursuance of the provisions of this act: Provided, That the city of New York shall use and occupy jointly with the U.S. the channel as enlarged. This act to take effect immediately.

S. 2329, Mr. Hanna.—For the erection of a memorial structure at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where lie buried the remains of Gen. Richard Butler, 630 American soldiers and 61 officers, who, while under the command of Gen. Saint Clair, were slaughtered by the Indians of the Northwest Territory at the battle of Fort Recovery, on the morning of Nov. 4, 1791. Appropriates \$25,000.

S. 2346 and 2347, Mr. Foraker.—To provide governments for the islands of Tutuila and Guam.

S. 2351, Mr. Warren.—To place Elias Parsons, late 1st lieutenant, 12th U.S. Inf., and captain and assistant Q.M. of Volunteers, on the retired list of the Army.

S. 2354, Mr. Dryden.—For the promotion of First Lieut. Thomas Mason, R.C.S., to captain, on the "Permanent waiting orders" list for meritorious acts while in the service of the Navy and of the Revenue Cutter Service.

S. 2422, Mr. Perkins.—Relating to the pay of mates in the U.S. Navy. That the law regulating the pay of mates approved Aug. 1, 1894, shall be construed to apply to those now or hereafter serving as mates in the U.S. Navy, to wit, while at sea, \$1,200; on shore duty, \$900; on leave or waiting orders, \$700; and that mates shall be entitled to mileage and longevity pay. Not to be construed as authorizing increase in pay and allowances for any time prior to passage of act.

S. 2424, Mr. Hansbrough (for Mr. Scott), and H.R. 7302, Mr. Hull.—To recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains. That hereafter the President may, from time to time, select from among the chaplains of the Army any chaplains having not less than ten years' service, who shall have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental (or post) and department commanders with whose commands they have served as chaplains, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such regimental or Artillery chaplains to be chaplains with the grade, pay, and allowances of major: Provided, That the number promoted shall not at any time exceed fifteen, and that the remaining chaplains shall have the grade, pay, and allowances of captain, mounted. Sec. 2. That all officers provided for in this act shall have a uniform designation in official address as chaplains of their respective regiments or of the Artillery Corps. Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed as depriving any chaplain of his commission in the Army, or as interfering with existing law pertaining to regimental and corps assignments or transfers. Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

S. 2430, Mr. Depew.—Authorizing the President to place Col. James N. Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, on the retired list of brigadier generals, with pay and emoluments.

S. 2437, Mr. Hale.—To provide for the transportation of naval supplies and stores and Army supplies at sea, in American built ships, when practicable.

S. 2447, Mr. Cullom.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to place Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, U.S.N., retired, upon the retired list of the Navy, with the pay of his said rank from Jan. 13, 1892, as for incapacity resulting from long and faithful service in the line of duty, and from sickness and exposure therein, as provided for in section 1588, Revised Statutes.

S. 2461, Mr. Pettus.—To abolish the office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy and create the office of naval solicitor. That the office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy is hereby abolished. Sec. 2. That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate is authorized to appoint in the Department of Justice a naval solicitor from persons learned in the law, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum and it shall be the duty of said naval solicitor to act as the legal adviser of the Secretary of the Navy and discharge the duties of judge advocate in the Navy under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 3. That the President may, with like advice and consent, appoint an assistant naval solicitor from persons learned in the law, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. Sec. 4. That the term of officers appointed under this act shall be for four years.

S. 2469, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizes the President to reappoint Archibald K. Eddowes, late acting chief engineer, U.S.N., a chief engineer in the Navy, retired.

S. 2523, Mr. Scott.—That the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may place upon the retired list of the Army any officer who has served thirty years or more as such, and who served three years or more during the Civil War either as an officer or enlisted man, and who has been retired since Sept. 11, 1898, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, with one grade above that on which he was retired, or with one grade above that which he would have attained had he remained on the active list of the Army until the date of the passage of this act.

S. 2526, Mr. Proctor.—To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Fort Stevens.

S. 2541, Mr. Gallinger (by request).—Relating to clerks to pay officers in the Navy.

S. 2540, Mr. Gallinger.—Authorizes the President to appoint Capt. Allen V. Reed, U.S.N., retired, to be a rear admiral, retired, to date from Nov. 22, 1898.

S. 2541, Mr. Gallinger (by request).—Relating to clerks to pay officers in the Navy. That clerks to pay officers of the Navy appointed under existing laws shall be temporarily warranted from time to time by the Secretary of the Navy upon nominations by officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy, approved by the Navy Department, and during the period of their service shall have the same pay and emoluments as other warrant officers of corresponding length of service, and they may be retired at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under the provisions of this act, after thirty years' accumulated service, with three-fourths of the full pay and allowances of such warrant officer: Provided, That no person shall be retired under the provisions of this act until he shall have attained the age of sixty-two years, and the period or periods during which he may have been awaiting assignment or appointment shall not be construed to count as service; that upon completion of the duty of a pay officer entitled to the services of a clerk the warrant of said clerk shall be void until he shall again be nominated by an officer of the Pay Corps for temporary warrant; that all pay clerks shall be credited with previous service in the Navy or in the Army or Marine Corps; that upon the passage of this act clerks to pay officers who have had thirty years' accumulated creditable service and have reached the age of sixty-two years, may upon their own application, be retired from active service, as heretofore provided; that pay clerks serving under temporary warrants may be retired from active service for disabilities incurred in the line of duty as now provided by law for other officers; that warrant pay clerks shall take rank next after ensigns, but shall not be entitled by virtue of their precedence to command in the line or other staff corps. Neither shall this act be construed to entitle paymasters' clerks to additional quarters on board ship, but they shall continue in the junior officers' mess, as heretofore.

S. 2545, Mr. Hale (by request).—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to restore to the Navy list, in the rank and grade they would have held had they remained in the Service continuously, those graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy, who were honorably discharged under the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, the said officers to be carried on the Navy list as additional numbers, subject, however, to such preliminary physical and professional examinations as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe: Provided, That the highest grade attainable in regular course of promotion by the officers who are to be restored under the authority of this act shall be that of captain, and that when retired their highest pay shall be one half of the sea pay of the grade held by them at the time of their retirement: And provided further, That such restoration to the Navy list shall not be construed to entitle these officers to any arrearages of back pay for the period that has elapsed since their honorable discharge from the Navy.

S. 2565, Mr. Dryden.—To appoint Act. Asst. Surg. Leopold Herbert Schwerin, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), to take rank and position at the foot of the list, whenever, before the expiration of his present acting commission, he shall successfully pass the prescribed examination.

S. 2537, Mr. Proctor.—Authorizing the appointment of Eugene D. Dimmick, colonel, U.S.A., retired, as brigadier general.

S. 2541, Mr. Hale.—To provide for the removal of floating dangers to navigation in certain steamship lanes off the Atlantic coast, and for the construction of a suitable vessel to be used for such purpose by the Navy Department, to cost not exceeding \$300,000.

S. 2550, Mr. Lodge.—To transfer Capt. Seth Mitchell Ackley from the retired to the active list of the Navy, after examination, next below Capt. Charles Thomas Hutchins. Provided, that he shall not receive any extra pay for the time he was on the retired list and not on active duty.

H.J. Res. 65, Mr. Gibson.—To promote peace among nations. (Noted elsewhere).

H.R. 6490, Mr. Wiley, of Alabama (by request).—Authorizing the construction of such additional vessels as may be necessary to create a Navy adequate for the purposes of the United States, appropriates the following sums to be expended in the construction of additional war vessels, to be laid down during the current fiscal year, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy: 1903-4, fifty millions; 1904-5, sixty millions; 1905-6, seventy millions; 1906-7, eighty millions; 1907-8, ninety millions; 1908-9, one hundred millions; 1909-10, one hundred and ten millions; 1910-11, one hundred and twenty millions; 1911-12, one hundred and thirty millions; 1912-13, one hundred and forty millions; 1913-14, one hundred and fifty millions; 1914-15, one hundred and fifty millions; 1915-16 to 1924-25, one billion and five hundred millions. In all \$2,760,000,000.

Section 2. That the purpose of this act is to enlarge consecutively the United States Navy and establish its supremacy upon the navigable waters of the world, in order to protect the welfare and protect the interests and secure the peace of the United States at home and abroad, and to advance everywhere the cause of peace and justice among the nations of the earth.

Section 3. That the types of vessels and numbers of vessels in each type and the characteristics of each vessel shall be determined by the President in conference with the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 6558, Mr. Van Voorhis.—Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

H.R. 6769, Mr. Dick.—To fill vacancies created by detail of head of a department or corps to the General Staff.—Same as S. 2149, Mr. Warren, published Dec. 12.

H.R. 6778, Mr. Hay.—To fix the rank of certain officers in the Army. That any 2d lieutenant of the U.S. Marine Corps who may have been appointed 2d lieutenant of Artillery since Feb. 2, 1901, and prior to the passage of this act, shall, in determining his lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for prior commissioned service as a lieutenant of Volunteers appointed under the act to increase the efficiency of the military establishment, approved Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 6788, Mr. Hughes of N.J. (by request).—For a public building for a National Museum of War at Washington, D.C.

H.R. 6790, Mr. Foss.—To provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotions therein. That hereafter boards organized in pursuance of existing law for the examination of officers for promotion in the Navy shall consist of five members, three of whom, when practicable, shall be selected from the same corps as the candidate and two from the Medical Corps of the Navy, and a recorder, the members other than those of the Medical Corps to be senior in rank to the officer to be examined; and such examination shall be made under the following heads: First, physical and mental qualifications; second, moral and professional qualifications.

Sec. 2. That the medical members of the board will each personally examine the candidate as to his physical and mental condition, and also the medical record as furnished by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and certify to the board that such examination has been made and that the candidate is or is not physically and mentally qualified for the efficient performance of all the duties of the next higher grade. Should the candidate be found by the full board to be disqualified for promotion, physically or mentally or both, it will conclude

the examination by reporting the cause or causes of the disability, or whether such disability was contracted in the line of duty; and, for the purpose of this inquiry, the proceedings of the board shall conform to those of a retiring board, and officers so found to be disqualified for promotion, physically or mentally or both, will not be examined under the second head.

Sec. 3. That should an officer fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted.

Sec. 4. That should the candidate be found by the full board to be mentally and physically qualified for promotion, the examination shall proceed under the second head, the medical officers of the board being excused from further attendance upon the sessions thereof. The board shall report their recommendation of any officer for promotion in the following form: We hereby certify that ——— has the physical, mental, moral, and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he is to be promoted, and recommend him for promotion.

H.R. 6791, Mr. Foss.—To enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses.

H.R. 6792, Mr. Foss.—To provide for the convening of general courts-martial at remote naval stations. That the commandant of any naval station beyond the continental limits of the United States Navy, by express authority of the President, be empowered to convene general courts-martial for the trial of persons under his command.

H.R. 6794, Mr. Foss.—To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases. That the depositions of witnesses stationed or residing at such a distance from the place at which a naval court is ordered to sit, or who are under orders and about to go to such a distance that it is not practicable to secure their personal attendance without incurring great expense or serious loss of time, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be put in evidence before such court in cases not capital.

H.R. 6795, Mr. Foss.—Providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent. That whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interests require the use in the naval Service of any invention or discovery covered by letters patent issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, said Secretary shall proceed to use said invention or discovery in the manner and to the extent required by such naval service, and such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer, considering all the circumstances connected with the making of the invention or discovery, and especially all facilities in originating, working out, or perfecting the invention which the officer may have enjoyed by reason of his official position, may be recovered by suit brought by said officer in the Court of Claims. Said court shall make rules for the trial of such cases, conforming as far as may be with the rules established by the Supreme Court for the practice of courts of equity; and all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein, unless, in the discretion of the court, upon sufficient cause shown, the time is extended. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer.

H.R. 6872, Mr. Morrell.—Raising the rank of Chief Engr. Robert Potts on the retired list of the Navy.

H.R. 7028, Mr. Morrell.—To provide for the transportation of Government supplies in United States vessels.

H.R. 7051, Mr. Bingham.—That the two senior sergeant majors and the ten senior quartermaster sergeants in the Marine Corps shall be known as staff sergeants major, and staff quartermaster sergeants, respectively, and that vacancies hereafter in these grades shall be filled from the non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant, and who have served at least ten years, five years as non-commissioned officer, after suitable examination. The new grades to receive same pay and allowances as warrant officers of the Navy; and after ten years from date of warrant to be commissioned as chief staff sergeants major and chief staff quartermaster sergeants to rank with chief boatstains, etc., of the Navy and have the same pay and allowances as said chiefs. The law pertaining to the retirement of warrant officers and chief boatstains, and so forth, is made applicable to the new grades.

H.R. 7052, Mr. Grosvenor.—To require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes, such as transportation by sea of coal, provisions, fodder, or supplies for the use of the Army or Navy; not to be construed to prohibit the transportation of such articles by any vessel owned by any department of the Government. The President may suspend the act, in whole or in part, whenever, in the interests of the national defense, such suspension may seem to him desirable.

H.R. 7055, Mr. Littlefield.—To provide for the transportation of naval and other stores in American built ships, when practicable.

H.R. 7073, Mr. Butler.—For the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired.

H.R. 7281, Mr. Tirrell.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to secure suitable medals for the survivors, and the families of such as may be dead, of the forlorn hope storming party of Fort Hudson.

H.R. 7299, Mr. Dayton.—To amend Sec. 13 of the act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy, etc., approved March 3, 1899.

H.R. 7545, Mr. De Armond.—To increase the efficiency of the Army by providing for the ranking and promotion of officers according to merit. That in special cases, for services deemed notably meritorious, officers of the Army of the U.S. thought to be thoroughly qualified for the higher station, and whose promotion out of the regular order shall be considered to be for the good of the Service, may, from time to time, without regard to rank or seniority, be nominated by the President, and by and with the consent of the Senate be appointed captain, major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel; and annually, in each arm of the Service, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, the officers below the rank of colonel shall be arranged and listed in their several grades in the order of merit, to be determined by zeal and efficiency in the discharge of duty and proficiency in the essential and desirable requirements of a capable and accomplished officer, according to the judgment of boards of Army officers in the respective arms of the Service, constituted year after year; and the Secretary of War shall formulate suitable rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions hereof.

H.R. 7548, Mr. Hull.—Providing for medals of honor. (Noted elsewhere).

H.R. 7721, Mr. Goulden.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War, in computing the length of service of all officers now on the active list of the U.S. Army who served during the war of the rebellion, and subsequently in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, to allow such officers double time for service during the war of the rebellion, and in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands.

H.R. 8205, Mr. Smith.—To appoint Louis Knapp a captain and paymaster, U.S.A.

H.R. 8127, Mr. Nevins.—To transfer Capt. Seth Mitchell Ackley from the retired to the active list of the Navy.

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WARRANT RANK FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With ever-increasing interest I have read the various articles in our leading periodicals dealing with the recent reports of an abnormally large number of desertions and suggesting remedies to check such alarming and demoralizing tendencies. Almost every suggestion, I have observed, seems to have been conceived in the mind of some person who little understands the conditions which now prevail in the Service, and consequently his remedy, when once applied, would be far from practicable. Is it the hardship of service which deters the soldier from re-enlisting? Is it the ration, or the conditions which have arisen since the abandonment of the canteen? It is my conviction based upon the experience of over five years' service that these factors are not the principal causes of dissatisfaction. Military service is by no means so trying as to prove too much for an ambitious and healthy young man. The ration can be improved upon, but it is not so monotonous as to become a real cause of discontent, and if ever it does, it is not the allowance provided by the Government, but its unbusinesslike management which makes it a factor of discomfort. One of the principal causes of discontent among the enlisted strength of the Army are the barriers before a man's ambition.

No right thinking American will even for a moment entertain the idea that a young man of good moral character and possessing enough education and ambition

to advance himself in life, will select the Army for his calling simply with the intention to secure a bed to sleep in, subsistence, and, as many people understand it to be, an adventurous existence. The young man the Army wants is the one who looks forward for a better position in the Service, and who, by his attention to his duties, etc., becomes really valuable to the Government. Is our Army what it used to be before our late war? It certainly is not. It has been modernized; and this very process of modernization has displaced the old gruff and grumbling N.C.O. by the more up-to-date intelligent young man. Who thought of master electricians, gunnery specialists and first class gunners in the Artillery Corps some years ago? Now the N.C.O. of Artillery has to be a gunner, well instructed in mathematics, and the old drill sergeant has to make way for his younger brother if he cannot keep pace with the progress of time. The same is to be said about the different staff corps.

Now please let us follow the young man who enlisted in the Army to advance himself. What are his chances? Supposing that by diligence and application he has raised himself through all grades to a position in the non-commissioned staff. Here a halt is called to his ambition. He probably is now above the age limit to aspire to a commission, or may be he has married, and who will deny him his right to marriage? He has now arrived at the end of his career, an honorable one, but his pay and allowances are just sufficient to provide for himself and his family a fairly comfortable home; that is, provided he is not transferred too often. All the little savings he may make by practicing economy must be brought into requisition when his station is changed. And where is his position from a social point of view? He is not a commissioned officer, and he does not aspire to be, but is his position in the Service, are his duties and his responsibilities not such as to entitle him to a better designation than "the enlisted man"? Why can we not have in the Army what we have in our Navy, a warrant rank? Why should a non-commissioned staff officer not have the same privileges and standing as let us say a veterinarian of Cavalry or Artillery? Is his duty a less responsible one? Are not the pharmacist, the electrician sergeant, post commissary and post quartermaster sergeant, are they not entitled to some consideration? First establish in the Army a warrant rank, and then think of increasing the pay of the non-commissioned staff. Ambition is what the Service needs, and this ambition is curbed by the present condition of affairs.

Ordnance, post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants, master electricians, electrician sergeants, first class sergeants Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, and chief musicians should rank as warrant officers, and the Service will benefit immensely by such legislation. Ambitious and desirable young men will enter the Army and aspire to the honor of these positions, and a new era of intelligence and application will take the place of the rust and apathy which now undoubtedly obtain among the enlisted strength.

Various legislation has been enacted to aid the commissioned officer, but a prime factor has been overlooked. Do a little for the deserving soldier and the nation will be benefited by having at its disposal a set of men who will prove to be worthy of their positions whenever an occasion may arise to demonstrate their abilities."

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

Two more names must be added to the list of those who have voluntarily relinquished war pensions to which they are lawfully entitled but which they do not need. One of these persons, Governor A. T. Bliss, of Michigan, says: "I feel that I have won what I wished, a place on the pension roll with my comrades of the War of the Rebellion, and relinquish the pension only because I

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- Any colored enameled leather belt, U.S. or Naval Officer's belt plate, each 1.75
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doubt the propriety of continuing as a pensioner when I am not in need." The other is Mrs. Josephine E. Henry, a widow pensioner of Boston.

James Fullerton of Red Lodge, Mo., has taken a large contract. In a letter to the Montana Congressman he says: "I stand prepared to furnish indisputable proof that the President, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Major Pitcher, superintendent of the park, have been in collusion for a year to allow H. W. Childs to run a lot of illegal saloons in Yellowstone Park." In this letter Mr. Fullerton furnishes indisputable evidence as to his character.

Great Britain, by the purchase of the battleship Libertad from the Chilean Government, has secured one of the finest and fastest battleships afloat. The Libertad recently concluded a forty-eight hour steam trial, which, it is reported, resulted in an average speed of 20.3 knots per hour. The sister ship, the Constitution, has also been sold to Great Britain.

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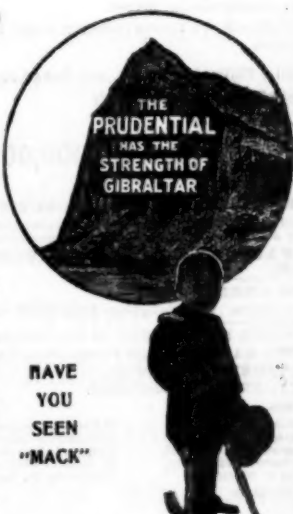
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BORN.

HACKNEY.—A daughter, Hilda, to the wife of Capt. T. M. Hackney, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1903.

HASKELL.—Dec. 5, 1903, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell, 9th Cav., a son, John H. Farrell Haskell.

IMPERATORI.—At New York city, Dec. 12, 1903, a son to Lieut. C. J. Imperatori, 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

WREN.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 4, to the wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, U.S.A., a daughter.

YATES.—At Markham, Va., Dec. 4, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. E. Sears Yates, U.S.M.C., a son.

MARRIED.

ANDRUSS-PIKE.—At Corning, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1903, by the Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Christ Church, Miss Georgine Pike, daughter of Mrs. Ambrose Clothier Pike, of Glens Falls, N.Y., to Lieut. Malcolm Peters Andruss, Art. Corps, son of Col. E. Van Arsdel Andruss, retired.

DOOLITTLE-SPENCER.—At New York city, Dec. 15, 1903, Miss Grace Spencer, daughter of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, to Dr. Willard F. Doolittle of New York.

HARRIS-MILLAR.—At Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1903, Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, U.S.A., and Miss Belle Millar.

HILL-PLUMMER.—At Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 8, 1903, Gunner Patrick Hill, U.S.N., and Miss Dixie Almira Plummer.

MULFORD-CLARK.—At South Boston, Va., Dec. 15, 1903, William Wheeler Mulford, a nephew of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., to Miss Phoebe H. Clark.

DIED.

ABINGER.—At Paris, France, Dec. 12, 1903, Lord Abinger, of Great Britain, whose mother, Lady Abinger, was the daughter of Commodore George A. Magruder, U.S.N.

ABLE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1903, Chief Engr. Augustus H. Able, U.S.N., retired.

ADEE.—At Tuxedo, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1903, Ernest R. Adey, vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and son-in-law to Gen. Louis Fitzgerald.

BRONSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1903, Lieut. Nelson Bronson, U.S.N., retired.

BROWNE.—At Farmers Creek, Mich., Nov. 28, 1903, Charles W. Browne, in his eighty-fifth year, father of Major Edward H. Browne, 2d U.S. Inf.

CASSIN.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 4, 1903, John Cassin, youngest son of the late Commodore Stephen Cassin, U.S.N.

ENGES.—At Oakland, Cal., John Stanhope Enges, eldest son of the late Samuel Enges, of Newport, R.I., and brother of Mrs. Bradford, wife of Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N.

FLAGG.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. James E. Pulford, at Mountain Station, South Orange, N.J., Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. Olivia Morse Flagg, widow of

Comdr. Henry C. Flagg, U.S.N., aged eighty-seven years. Funeral services Dec. 17 from the residence of Mrs. James E. Pulford, No. 478 Vose avenue.

GHERARDI.—At Stratford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1903, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N., retired.

HALL.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9, 1903, Mary McQuary Hall, wife of George W. Hall, M.D., 1209 N. Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and mother of Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., aged sixty-nine years.

HODGSDON.—At Detroit, Mich., on the evening of Dec. 10, Miss Daisy B. Hodgson, daughter of Capt. D. B. Hodgson, U.S.R.C.S. Burial at Detroit.

HOWE.—Entered into rest Nov. 15, 1903, at Victoria, North Carolina, Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, beloved daughter of the late Bishop Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, and sister of Rev. Frank Thompson, chaplain, U.S.N.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Albany, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1903, at his residence, 270 State street, John H. Van Antwerp, in the eighty-first year of his age, father of the widow of Major J. W. MacMurray, U.S.A., and Mrs. J. R. Stanton, wife of Pay Inspector. J. R. Stanton, U.S.N.

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Acklin, Murray, Manila; Aisenman, Wolf, Manila; Albright, Chas. W., Manila; Allen, Ulysses S. G., Ft. Keogh, Mont.; Anderson, John B., General Hospital, Presidio; Arendt, Max, Ft. Hauchuca, Ariz.; Arnold, Geo. H., Ft. Flagler, Wash.; Arnold, Wm. E., Jackson Barracks, La.; Atkins, Brown, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Bahr, William, Manila; Baigent, John, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; Baird, James W., Post Hospital, Presidio; Barber, Ernest C. A., Manila; Bass, James H., Manila; Barton, Willard M., General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N.M.; Baur, Alfred, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; Behre, John R., Manila; Bell, Frederick M., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Bemtgen, August A., Manila; Benche, Carl S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Bice, Lonzo R., Manila; Bitterman, Theo., Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.; Bjork, Neils J., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Bock, William, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.; Boyle, James H., Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Bristow, Thos. G., Manila; Brooks, Robert R., Manila; Brower, Thos. E., Pekin, China; Brown, Carl G., Manila; Brown, Clark L., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Brown, Harry T., Ft. Greble, R.I.; Bunker, Henry, Manila; Burg, Robert, Manila; Burkard, Oscar, Manila; Butler, Will G., Ft. Morgan, Ala.; Byers, Jason D., Manila.

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9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L, and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I., ordered to return to United States and will be relieved by 2d Cav., Hdqrs. and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C, and D, to Fort Riley, Kan.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
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15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 46th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 47th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
17th. Santiago, Cuba. 48th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 49th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
19th. Santiago, Cuba. 50th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
20th. Havana, Cuba. 51st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
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26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 56th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
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30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 60th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
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56th. San Juan, P.R. 86th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
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58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 88th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
59th. San Juan, P.R. 89th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
60th. Presidio, Cal. 90th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 91st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
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93rd. Ft. Casey, Wash.
94th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
95th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
96th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
97th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
98th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
99th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
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6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

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8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.

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11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States, and expects to sail about Feb. 1, 1904.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L, and M, Fort Bliss, Texas.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Lisum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

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19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

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28th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to sail in December to the United States and will be on duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to latter place.

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30th Inf.—Fort Crook, Neb.

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The German '96 pattern shrapnel contains 300 bullets of hardened lead, 45 to the pound, and the shell bursts into 135 fragments. General Wille has suggested that the number of bullets might be increased by making them of tungsten, which has nearly twice the density of lead (17 to 9.5), but thus far no one has acted on this suggestion.

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USHER AND HIS TORPEDO BOAT.

There is a pretty little story which has never yet appeared in print about Lieutenant Commander N. R. Usher, who has just been relieved from duty at the Naval War College and assigned to the General Board of the Navy. It is characteristic of the man. Usher had command of the *Ericsson*, the second of our modern torpedo boats, before and during the Spanish War, and was an enthusiast over her possibilities. When Cervera's fleet was located, Usher was wild to test his little boat, and, summoning his men together, informed them that he thought the *Ericsson* had some chance of sinking one of the Spaniards if allowed to go after them, single handed, into the harbor of Santiago, but impressed the men with the fact that there was slim chance of the torpedo boat or any of those on her surviving. "Are you with me, men?" he asked, when he got through. "Yes, sir!" came immediately from every throat. Usher thereupon went to Admiral Sampson and implored him to permit the attempt. Sampson positively refused the request, which was almost on bended knees, and Usher's heart was broken for the rest of the war because he and his men were not allowed to commit suicide in the slim hope of hurting the enemy. His anguish was worse when Hobson's bungling exploit was allowed.—San Francisco Table Talk.

Choosing a career for young men to follow has always been a matter of interest and importance to parents as well as to the young men themselves. As the great majority of young men entering business life have little to invest except their brains and enthusiasm, the question has always been, What business can be entered with the greatest prospect for future success, requiring the investment of little or no capital at the beginning? United States Senator John F. Dryden of New Jersey, one of the most prominent and successful business men of the country, and the man who first introduced industrial life insurance into the United States, has written an interesting and timely article on the opportunities which life insurance offers as a career for men starting in business. The article has been printed in a handsome little brochure by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, of which Senator Dryden is the president, and as that company gives employment to more than 20,000 people, Senator Dryden can be said to speak with authority. An important thought in reading Senator Dryden's article is that his remarks apply with the same force to

men in middle age as they do to young men. The article is worth reading by all men, young and old, and a copy of the booklet will be sent upon request to Newark, N.J.

THE SOLDIER'S IDLE TIME.

Military life is necessarily made up largely of loafing. You cannot keep a man continuously at drilling, marching or any other branch of military training for eight hours a day and five or six days a week. You have to invent a great many other jobs for him, even to make a pretence of keeping him occupied. But these jobs are nearly all "loafing" jobs, and when it is all done the soldier has a great many more idle hours on his hands per diem than any other man in the same rank of life. I do not know whether it is possible to arrive at any remedy for this; but, if it is, the direction in which I should look for the remedy would be to make every soldier work at some trade for a certain number of hours each day. The number of hours might be shorter in the summer, when there is more opportunity for training and military exercise, and longer in the winter. If this were practicable, no doubt it would make an enormous difference to the value of the soldier as a citizen when he leaves the ranks.—London Truth.

The Smart Set for January opens the new year with the novelette, "A Sister to Husbands," by Caroline Duer, a story with brisk movement, abundant interest, and a delightful social atmosphere. In "Her Creditor," Emory Pottle has written a character study, while Cyrus Townsend Brady's "The Wreck and the Letters," is a narrative written around a plot that is new. Other notable stories are "Uncle Jim's Little Idea," an amusing bit by Anna A. Rogers; "The House of the Brain," a psychological tragedy, by Churchill Williams, and "The Impossible Thing," by Eleanor A. Halliwell. Among other writers in this number are Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, Zoe Anderson-Norris, John Regnault Ellyson, Duffield Osborne and H. T. George. "Gelett Burgess, Hayden Carruth, Frank Roe Batchelder, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow and many more contribute humor of many sorts, while there are verses from Maurice Francis Egan, Clinton Scollard, Fanny Kemble Johnson, Arthur Macy, Mabel Earle, Willis Leonard Clannahan, James Clarence Harvey, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Elsa Barker, Samuel Minturn Peck, Charlotte Becker and others. The magazine includes also a story in French, by

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and nothing but
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Marie Petite, and an account of the Japanese Geishas, by Jason Trench.

During some recent maneuvers at Fort McPherson a sentinel was stationed in the road. A farmer came along and his horse, unaccustomed to the sight, bolted and upset the soldier. After going a short distance the farmer managed to pull him up and then turning to the soldier, indignantly demanded:

"Why the mischief don't you get out of the road?"
"Good Lord!" exclaimed the dishevelled warrior, "you ain't coming back, are you?"

Dr. Thomas Nelson Page and several other Americans were being dined in London. A discussion arose as to the different use of words in England and America.

"For example," said one of the Americans, "you would say to the servant, 'James, take that dish out and hot it'; now, why do you not say, as we would, 'James, take that dish out and heat it'?"
"Because," remarked Page, "the probabilities are that James would do it."

Judge Colt of the Circuit Court of the United States District of Massachusetts rendered a decision Nov. 9, 1903, restraining Adams, Taylor Co. of Boston, Mass.,

from using the word "club" in connection with bottled cocktails. The complainants, G. F. Heublein & Bro., have spent much time and money in introducing the Club Cocktails, which, like all well known and staple articles, have been more or less imitated. This decision means not only protection to the maker of the goods, but affords equal protection to the purchaser, and simplifies the matter of getting what you want and pay for.

With its January issue Scribner's Magazine begins its eighteenth year and with it Captain Mahan's "War of 1812," which covers an account of operations on both land and sea. Soon after President Roosevelt left college he wrote an account of the naval side of the war. Mahan's volume will no doubt stand as the definitive history of that war by the greatest living authority. It will run through the year of Scribner's Magazine.

Mr. L. G. Wilcox of Springfield, Ill., has sent us copies of letters received from a number of officers of the Army expressing their appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Wilcox has fulfilled his contracts for supplying coffee to troops while en route between various stations.

Now the Chinese are talking of going to war with Russia. As possible race suicide, this looks like the limit.—The Philadelphia North American.

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" 581,213, April 20, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,851, October 19, 1897.	" 709,335, September 16, 1902.	" 719,235, January 27, 1903.
" 611,636, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,750, January 17, 1899.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 638,342, December 5, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 726,705, April 28, 1903.
" 650,738, May 29, 1900.	" 715,395, December 9, 1902.	" 726,947, May 5, 1903.

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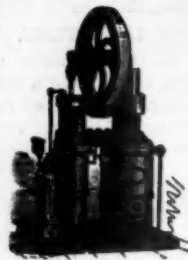
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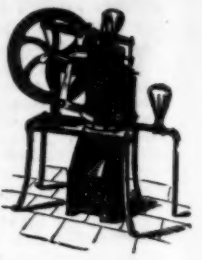


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